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FIRST EDITION

THE NEW WAR CLOUD.

Russia Rising in Her Might

She Repudiates Her Chains.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The war-cloud in the East, which has now and then obscured the horizon ever since the great continental upheaval which undermined the throne of the Bonapartes, has at last assumed threatening proportions. Russia, having submitted quietly for fourteen years to the humiliating restrictions placed upon her by the Treaty of Paris, now rises in her might and solemnly declares to the world that she will no longer consent to the humiliation. England, seeing in every forward step taken by Russia a fresh danger to her supremacy in the Indies, protests against the violation or abrogation of treaty obligations, and her people are clamoring for war. The present critical situation is the legitimate fruit of

The Crimean War,

and the conditions of the treaties by which it was brought to a close. The war was brought about by the cunning management of Napoleon, who was anxious to make French influence predominate in the East, and at the same time to engage in a contest that would afford opportunities for gratifying the thirst for military glory of the French people. He began a dispute with the Emperor Nicholas about the guardianship of the holy places at Jerusalem, and succeeded in exciting that monarch to the fighting point. Then he abandoned so much of his claim as was sufficient to appease the jealousy of England and to excite her against Russia. The Russian Emperor, led on by these manœuvres, commenced an attack upon Turkey, and Napoleon, by consummating an alliance with England, obtained the position and recognition as a leading sovereign of Europe that he desired. The war between Russia and the two allied Western powers broke out in 1854, and on the 14th of September the allied armies effected a landing at the Bay of Eupatoria, in the Crimean peninsula, and commenced to march upon Sebastopol. Upon the banks of the river Alma they were met by the Russian army, under the command of Prince Mentschikoff, and on the 20th of September a bloody battle ensued, in which the Russians were totally defeated. On the 25th of September Balaklava was seized by the British troops, and on the 9th of October the southern section of Sebastopol was regularly besieged, the northern part of the city being beyond the reach of the allies owing to the entrance of the harbor having been rendered inaccessible by sunken vessels. The Russians were badly routed at the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann on October 25 and November 5, and afterwards they mostly confined themselves to the defense of the city. It was at the battle of Inkermann that the French troops under Canrobert won special distinction. In this fight 3011 Russians were killed and 5397 wounded. The English loss was 462 killed and 1543 wounded, and the French loss 339 killed and 1337 wounded.

During the siege the Russians made frequent sallies, and some of the contests which ensued in them were of sufficient magnitude to warrant being designated as regular battles. Among the most prominent of these incidental fights were a brilliant but unsuccessful attack by the French upon a new redoubt; their first assault on the Malakoff and Redan, June 18, 1855, the battle of the Tchernaya, August 16, in which the Russians with 50,000 infantry and cavalry made a desperate effort to cripple the enemy. The trenches having been advanced close enough, the final bombardment commenced the 5th of September, and was continued three days. The Malakoff and Redan were stormed on September 8, and captured after a tremendous struggle, and Sebastopol was at the mercy of the allies. With the conclusion of the fall of Sebastopol the war was brought to a final termination, and the final conditions of peace were settled by

The Treaty of Paris.

The contracting parties to this treaty were Russia, France, England, Sardinia, and Turkey, the different powers participating in the war which it brought to a close, and it was finally settled at Paris on the 13th of March, 1856. The most essential points of the treaty were the following:—

Article 9 mentions that the Sultan grants reforms in regard to his Christian subjects.

Article 11 declares that the Black Sea is neutralized; its waters and its ports thereon, open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally and perpetually interdicted to the flag of war, either of the powers possessing its coasts or of any other power, with the exceptions mentioned in articles nineteen and nineteen of the present treaty.

Article 12 prescribes that all regulations respecting trade in the Black Sea shall be conceived in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial transactions.

Article 13 declares that, the Black Sea being neutral, according to the terms of article eleven, the maintenance or establishment upon its coasts of military-maritime arsenals becomes alike unnecessary and purposeless; in consequence, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan engage not to establish or to maintain upon that coast any military-maritime arsenal.

Articles 14 and 19 refer to a separate convention between Turkey and Russia relative to a service of small vessels in the Black Sea and the Turkish right of garrison in Servia.

Articles 20 and 21 concede a portion of Russian territory, to be annexed to the principality of Moldavia.

Article 22. The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia are to enjoy under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any of the guaranteeing powers. There shall be no private right of interference in their affairs.

Article 23. The Sublime Porte guarantees to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

Article 28. The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon the Sublime Porte, and subject to stipulations nearly similar to those named for the other Principalities.

Article 30. Russia and Turkey are to retain in their full integrity their possessions in Asia to the same extent as before the war. Commissioners are to be appointed to settle the boundaries.

The Black Sea.

the supremacy of which was the direct and immediate point at issue in the Crimean war, as it is the paramount point at issue in the present difficulty, was known to the ancients as the *Pontus Euxinus*. It is an inland sea on the border between Asia and Europe. It is bounded by Turkey, Russia in Europe, and the Caucasian provinces, and is connected with the Mediterranean by the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. It lies between 28 degrees and 41 degrees 31 minutes E. longitude, and 41 degress and 46 degrees 40 minutes N. latitude. Its longes length, which is from east to west, is 700 miles. Its greatest breadth, which is on the 31st meridian, is 400 miles. It has a coast line of more than 2000 miles, and a superficial area of about 180,000 square miles. The waters of the Danube, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, and other smaller rivers empty into it, and by these a territory in Europe in Asia is drained which is equal to about 1,000,000 square miles. The modern name of Black, given by all the European languages, is thought to have been given by the Turks in their terror at looking upon the first large expanse of water with which they became acquainted. Natural features proverbially assisted in suggesting the name. The prevalent wind from the northeast comes laden with moisture from a wide swampy territory, and the sea is frequently hidden by dark clouds of fog and rain. On account of the confined extent of the water, a strong wind quickly lashes it into a tempest. These brief but troublesome storms are very frequent during the winter season. Thunder storms are comparatively rare, but are very violent when they do come, and are frequently accompanied by waterspouts and hailstones. But these disadvantages to navigation are fully compensated for by the character of the sea itself, which is remarkably free from rocks, sand-banks, and shallows. Ships can always lie to or ride at anchor with very little danger.

Serpent Isle, 30 miles from the mouth of the Danube, is the only island in the whole sea. It was at first a sacred place, with a temple upon it, but was abandoned for centuries, until late years, when it has been made a station for French and English vessels. A light-house is in course of construction upon it.

The depth of the sea increases regularly according to the distance from the shore, and in its central parts no bottom is reached with a line of 160 fathoms. There is no observable ebb and flow of the waters, but there are strong currents occasioned by the rivers, which all set towards the Bosphorus. When these currents are helped by the winds, the water is sent through the straits with such violence that vessels are sometimes detained outside for months, unable to enter because they cannot make headway against the current. The climate has extremes, but is colder than would be inferred from the latitude, on account of the prevalence of north winds.

Odessa is the most important commercial port on the coast, and Varna is the chief Turkish fortress. The principal harbors are Kherson, Sebastopol, Sinope and Trebizond.

The shores of the Black Sea are known both in fabulous and genuine history. Colchis, the goal of the Argonautic expedition, was located in the East, the original Cimmerian darkness was upon the North, and on all sides the Lydian, Persian, Byzantine, Turkish, and Russian powers have acted the events of their history. From the time of Constantine till the fifteenth century it was the centre of the transplanted Roman world, and until the Cape of Good Hope was discovered and sailed around it was the passage-way of the Genoese and other European trade with the Indies. The Turks for a time excluded the ships of all other nations from it, and a few years ago Russia sought to make it a closed sea under its own military command, but the result of the Crimean war was the neutralization of the Black Sea, the equal exclusion from it of all ships of war belonging to whatever nation, and the equal admission to it of all ships of commerce. Regular lines of steam packets have traversed the sea between Constantinople and the mouths of the Danube, and between the principal Russian ports.

The Contending Powers.

In case the present complication should not be tided over peacefully, Russia will have arrayed against her both Turkey and England, probably Austria, and possibly Italy, although the latter power has at present quite enough to attend to at home. It is also rumored that, in the event of a declaration of war by any of the great powers whose interests are involved in the dispute, Egypt, Servia, and Roumania, will unite against Turkey and assert their independence. Such action on their part will materially complicate the situation, and, by surrounding Turkey with a belt of hostile territory now subject to her quasi sovereignty, greatly forward the projects of the Czar.

The Growth of Russian Power.

In the following paragraph is presented an interesting summary of the great strides taken by Russia in territorial extent and internal resources:—

"The growth of Russia in mere area may be thus summarized:—Under Ivan the Terrible, in 1535, 37,200 geographical square miles; 1725, at the death of Peter the Great, 296,000 geographical square miles; in 1855, at the accession of Alexander II, 370,240 geographical square miles, without Russian North America. After the Crimean war, in which Russia was beaten for want of roads alone, the Russian Government devoted itself to internal improvements. The want of communication over the vast distances of the empire, and the social and political disadvantages arising from an immense serf population, were prominent in the consideration of her statesmen. The total population of the empire, which in 1762 had been but nineteen millions, in 1862 was nearly seventy-four millions, of which about fifty millions were Russians. Of these there were not less than forty-four millions of serfs belonging to the crown, to nobles, and to private persons. The serfdom was not absolute, carrying with it the right of transfer. The serfs, indeed, had rights; they belonged to the land, which had originally belonged to their ancestors, and were transferred with the land; but this thin wall against personal slavery did little to protect them against tyranny and oppression, and nothing to strengthen the nation. In 1863 the serfs were emancipated on a basis of money compensation to the proprietors. The crown serfs received land, subject to an annual payment for fifty years, after which period they will become land-owners. In 1865 serfdom ceased to exist in Russia. Contemporaneously with the emancipation of the serf an enormous activity has been shown in the construction of railways. The north and the south of the empire, the Baltic and the Black Seas, are now connected by a continuous chain of railways, and the steam engine can now bring the Cossacks of the Volga to the frontiers of Germany."

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Its total area is 7,862,568 square miles, and the area of European Russia is 2,050,313 square miles. The population of the Empire is divided as follows:—European Russia, 61,325,923; Government of Caucasus, 4,157,917; Siberia, 4,625,699; Kingdom of Poland, 5,100,000; Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,798,909; total, 77,008,448 inhabitants. The chief cities of the Russian Empire are:—St. Petersburg, 539,122 inhabitants; Moscow, 351,906; Warsaw, 243,512; Odessa, 118,970; Riga, 102,043; Kischinef, 94,124; Saratof, 84,391; Wilna, 69,464; Kief, 68,424; Nikolajef, 64,561; Kasan, 63,085; Tula, 56,739; Berdischef, 53,169; Kharkof, 52,016 inhabitants.

More than a hundred tribes, speaking as many different languages, are comprised within the circuit of the Russian Empire, but nearly all these live upon the frontiers of the country. The interior is inhabited by a homogeneous race, the Russians. Serfdom was abolished in 1863 within the whole of Russia. The following statement shows the respective number belonging to the different nationalities:—

Nativity.	Inhabitants.	Nativity.	Inhabitants.
Russians	53,410,000	Circassians	800,000
Poles	4,860,000	Rumanians	780,000
Tartars	4,780,000	Armenians	540,000
Fins	4,630,000	Mongols	500,000
Lithuanians	2,420,000	Swedes	150,000
Jews	2,290,000	Greeks	50,000
Germans	830,000	Bulgarians	41,000
Georgians	800,000	Servians	30,000
Total			77,000,000

The Russian Ruler.

The ruler of the vast Russian domain at present is Alexander II, who was born on the 29th of April, 1818, and succeeded his father, Nicholas I, on the 2d of March, 1855, at a time when the struggle with Turkey and the Western powers was at its height. He was married April 16, 1841, to Maria, daughter of the Grand-Duke Ludwig II, of Hesse-Darmstadt. He has six children living at present, the eldest and heir apparent to the throne being the Grand-Duke Alexander, born February 26, 1845, and married November 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark.

The Military and Naval Forces of Russia.

The following is a full summary of the military and naval strength of Russia, according to the latest official data:—

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The land forces of Russia are formed of two descriptions of troops, different from each other in many respects—the regular troops, properly so called, and the feudal militia of the Cossacks and similar tribes. Some corps of the latter have been brought into regular form and training and are occasionally employed like the rest of the army, although in many respects they differ entirely from the regular troops.

The regular army is recruited from the classes of peasants and artisans partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by volunteer enlistment. Every individual belonging to these classes is, with a few exceptions, liable to compulsory service, provided he be of the proper age and stature. The nominal strength of the Russian army, according to the returns of the Ministry of War, is as follows:—

	Peace Footing.	War Footing.
1. *Regular Army.*		
Infantry	364,422	694,511
Cavalry	38,306	49,183
Artillery	41,731	48,773
Engineers	13,413	16,203
Total	457,875	808,670
2. *Army of First Reserve.*		
Troops of the line	80,455	74,561
Garrison in regiments	80,455	23,470
Garrison in battalions	19,830	29,862
Total	100,285	127,925
3. *Army of Second Reserve.*		
Troops of all arms	254,036	199,360
General total	812,096	1,135,975

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. In case of necessity, every Cossack from fifteen to sixty years is bound to render military service. The usual regular military force, however, consists of 54 cavalry regiments, each numbering 1044 men, making a total of 56,376. The Cossacks are reckoned in round numbers as follows:—

	Heads.	In Military Service.
On the Black Sea	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks	50,000	9,000
Total	875,000	129,000

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land exists among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service.

Russia, as may be seen by the foregoing, controls in time of war an army of more than 1,000,000 soldiers, while she has a navy capable of obstructing commerce and inflicting extensive injury on an enemy. The annual expenditure for the army is $80,000,000, and for the navy $15,000,000.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The strength of Russia is as evident in her dockyards as in her arsenals, and however much the other powers may have deceived the outside world as to their naval strength, it is well known, in the event of a general war, the antagonists of Russia will find her a very different customer to deal with than she was in 1854. She has, more than any other European power, profited by the experience of that war in the Crimea and the American struggle of 1861. Her navy is to-day more formidable, in the weight of its metal and the fighting qualities of its ships, than either France, Prussia, Italy, Austria, or Turkey, and more nearly approaches that standard which it has been my object in these reports to define.

The Russian fleet consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and three in or near the Black Sea, to which must be added the small squadrons of galleys, gunboats, and similar vessels.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted last year of 290 steamers, having 38,000 horse-power, with 2205 guns, besides 29 sailing vessels, with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea fleet numbered 43; the Caspian, 39; the Siberian or Pacific, 30; and the Lake Aral or Turkistan squadron, 11 vessels.

The Turkish Empire.

The area and population of Turkey are known only by estimates, since the enumerations of the people cannot lay claim to exactness. Including the tributary States, the total area and population of the empire are as follows.—

	Square Miles.	Population.
Turkey in Europe	200,932	18,487,000
Turkey in Asia	667,326	16,463,000
Turkey in Africa	1,049,214	5,000,000
Grand total	1,917,472	40,000,000

Of these, 24,376,000 are Mahommedans, 15,260,000 Christians, 150,000 Jews, and 214,000 Gypsies. The Arabs number 5,950,000, of whom there are none in Europe, and but 900,000 in Asia. The Ottomans number 15,192,000, of whom 4,492,000 are in Europe, and 10,700,000 in Asia. The Slavi number 6,200,000; the Roumanians, 4,090,000; the Greeks, 1,000,000; the Asmenians, 400,000; the Albanians 1,000,000; and the Circassians, 595,000.

The States which are tributary to Turkey are Egypt, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. The area of population of these are as follows:—

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Egypt	659,081	7,465,000
Roumania	40,710	3,864,848
Servia	21,210	1,078,281
Montenegro	450	196,238
Total	721,451	12,604,367

These States enjoy a nominal semi-independence, but virtually they free from Turkish restraint. Their present rulers are Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt; Charles I, Prince of Roumania; Milan Obrenovitch IV, Prince of Servia, and Nicholas I, Prince of Montenegro. If a war between Turkey and Russia results from the present difficulty, they will all doubtless claim and achieve their entire independence.

The present ruler of Turkey is the Sultan, Abdul-Azis, who was born February 9, 1830, and succeeded his brother, Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861. The present Sultan is the thirty-second, in the male line, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire. He has four children, but the heir presumptive to the throne is his nephew Murad, who was born September 21, 1840.

The Army and Navy of Turkey,

according to the latest official data, is summed up in the following:—

THE TURKISH ARMY.

The military force of Turkey is divided into—first, the regular army, called Nizam; second, the reserve, or Redif; third, the contingent of auxiliaries; and fourth, the irregular troops. The regular native army consists of six corps, under command of a Field Marshal, with their headquarters at Scutari, Constantinople, Mohastir, Karbrout, Damascus, and Bagdad. Each corps consists of two divisions, commanded by a General of Division. The corps comprises eleven regiments—namely, six regiments of foot, four of horse, and one regiment of artillery.

The Reserve, or Redif, forms a second army, with the same organization as that of the Nizam, and consisting of the same number of regiments of the various arms. These regiments are divided into battalions, squadrons, and companies, and have their standing staff of officers and corporals, on active service receiving full pay. The Redif soldiers meet every year, for four weeks, at the headquarters of their respective corps, and take part in the field manœuvres. The auxiliaries consist of contingents of the tributary provinces.

In the last war with Russia the number of auxiliaries amounted to about 75,000 men, namely, 30,000 from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, 20,000 from Upper Albania, and 25,000 from Egypt.

The total of the military forces of Turkey are officially estimated as follows:—

	Regiment.	War Footing.	Peace Footing.
Infantry	36	117,360	100,300
Cavalry	24	22,416	17,280
Field Artillery	6	7,800	7,800
Artillery in fortresses	4	5,200	5,200
Engineers	2	1,650	1,650
Detached Corps	10	16,000	16,000
Total	80	170,376	148,680
Reserve			148,680
Auxiliaries			75,680
Irregulars			87,000
Total military strength			459,360

The 87,000 irregular troops are calculated to consist of the following:—

Kavas or gendarmes on foot	30,000
Tartars	5,000
Hungarian and Polish volunteers	2,500
Moslem volunteers	50,000
Total of irregulars	87,000

The total strength of the Turkish army in the last war with Russia was 216,893, of whom about half were of the reserve.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

The fleet of war of Turkey was composed at the commencement or this year of 163 vessels, carrying a total of 2283 guns and manned by 30,000 sailors and 4000 marine troops. The following is the classification of the fleet:—

Steamers.	Number.	Guns.
Iron-clads	13	215
Screw steamers	27	645
Paddle steamers	23	820
Gunboats	12	28
Transports	35	52
Sailing Vessels.		
Ships of the line and frigates	17	406
Smaller vessels	8	52
Transports	28	34
Total	163	2283

The Turkish Navy has been entirely reconstructed since the last Russian war, when the greater part of was destroyed. The largest ironclad in the navy is the Osman Ghazy, armed with 24 guns. The next two powerful vessels are clad in heavy armor of an average thickness of 5½ inches, and carry four 12 ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery.

The Other Contending Powers.

Of the other possible contending parties England is the most formidable on the sea, while Austria can muster the largest land force.

The British Army and Navy.

The total force of the army of Great Britain for the year 1869–70 was 127,336 men. This included 7578 commissioned officers, 13,398 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 106,490 rank and file. The officers of the staff and the departments numbered 875.

The forces of Great Britain in India during the same year were 63,707, of whom 3596 were commissioned officers, 5299 non-commissioned officers, and 54,812 rank and file.

Besides these two armies, provision has been made for four classes of reserves: the disembodied militia, numbering, it is stated, 128,971; the yeomanry cavalry of 15,455 men; the volunteers of 199,306, of whom 174,548 only are reckoned efficient; and the army reserve, including enrolled pensioners, the number of whom is not known.

The allowance for army expenses for the year was $71,152,000, which was divided as usual into four parts for the following purposes:—One part of $39,428,500 for the expense of the regular forces; another part of $7,486,000 for the pay and allowance of the four classes of reserves mentioned above; another of $13,123,500 for effective services, the necessary stores, ammunition, military education, military surveys, etc., and a fourth part of $10,914,000 for distinguished services, pay of general officers, retired, full and half-pay pensions, etc.

There are now in the British navy three admirals of the fleet, all past service; twenty admirals, of whom only two are in commission; twenty-four vice-admirals, of whom six only are in commission; and forty-eight rear-admirals, of whom six also are in commission. The amount of appropriation for this non-effective service was $7,582,625. During the year 160 ships of all sizes were in commission for foreign service, and 121 for coast guard, duty on home stations, and service as receiving ships, tenders, and tugs. There were besides these 349 ships in reserve or building, very few of which, however, could be put into service without much delay, and many of which were nearly worthless. The manning force of the fleet was 33,644 sailors, officers and men, 6455 boys, and 6988 marines, making a total complement of 47,097. In September, 1869, the iron-clad fleet consisted of 29 completed steamships, all in commission, and 14 in process of building, several having since been completed and put in commission. The entire cost of these 43 iron-clads will reach about $53,500,000. Several of them are very formidable vessels. The Monarch is one of the latest and most costly, having cost over $1,900,000. She is one of the finest armored ships afloat, is of iron throughout, carries seven guns, and is very fast. Her engines are of 1100 horse power. The appropriation for the navy for the year was $49,983,205.

The Austrian Army and Navy.

According to official returns, Austria possessed at the commencement of last year a standing army numbering 278,470 men on the peace footing and 783,800 on the war footing, organized as follows:—

	Peace Foot'g.	War Foot'g.
Infantry	155,578	597,602
Cavalry	35,793	58,794
Artillery	25,658	62,744
Engineers and train	9,866	45,134
Military instruction	2,234	2,234
Topographical survey	128	128
Commissariat and clothing dep.	3,705	7,200
Sanitary department	1,291	6,200
Arsenals, military stores, and buildings	3,000	4,500
Army studs	5,800	5,800
Military police and gensdarmes	7,700	7,700
Total	278,470	838,700

The general staff of the army on native service in 1864 comprised three field marshals, 18 generals of infantry (Feldzeugmeister) and generals of cavalry; 72 generals of division, and 111 generals of brigade. The were besides, non-active, 28 generals of infantry and generals of cavalry, 150 generals of division, and 193 generals of brigade.

By the terms of the "compromise" come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was based a new army organization, which came into operation last year, the military forces of the whole Empire are divided into the standing army, the Landwehr or militia, and the Landsturm. The regiments of the standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers. All orders relating to the great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor, who is the supreme chief of the whole of the military forces of the Empire.

The standing army is formed by conscription; to which every man is liable who has reached his twentieth year. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve. Quite distinct from the standing army is the Landwehr, the term of service in which is twelve years, but with duties limited to the respective divisions of the empire from which it is drawn. The entry into the Landsturm, or general levy, is compulsory only in Tyrol, and is made up of volunteers in the rest of the empire.

The naval forces of Austria consisted in April, 1869, according to official returns, of 45 steamers and 10 sailing vessels. The steamers consisted of 2 iron-clads, the Lissa and Kaiser; 7 iron-clad frigates, 4 screw frigates, 3 screw corvettes, 10 gunboats, 4 screw sloops, and 16 paddle steamers, carrying altogether 414 guns. The sailing vessels carry 109 guns.

The population of Austria is 35,000,000. She has 24 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely:—Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Canove, Arrat, Munkacs, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmutz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzeburg, Buda, Ragusa, Yara, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the Empire.

In the naval engagement during the German-Italian war of 1866, between the Austrian and Italian fleets, in which the former were victorious, the Austrian fleet was divided into three divisions, the first consisting of seven iron-clads, under command of Tegethoff; the second of seven heavy wooden vessels, under Commodore Petz, and the third of seven light wooden vessels.

The Italian Army and Navy.

The Sardinian law of conscription forms the basis of the military organization of the kingdom of Italy. According to it a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 40,000 to 50,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army, in which they have to practise annually for forty-five days, and are then sent on unlimited furloughs, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

The standing army is divided into six *corps d'armee*, each corps consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of "bersaglieri," or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the army at the commencement of last year was as follows, according to an official return:—

	Peace Footing.	War Footing
Infantry of the line	118,850	303,12
Bersaglieri	14,747	36,17
Cavalry	16,165	25,76
Artillery	17,302	35,36
Corps of Engineers	3,104	3,66
Military Train	2,454	10,60
Carbinieri	19,628	19,62
Administrative Troops	4,403	8,215
Military Instruction	2,964	2,964
Total	199,557	455,509

The army was commanded in 1869 by 14,797 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these 870 formed the staff, while 5967 were attached to the infantry of the line, 890 to the Bersaglieri, 789 to the cavalry, and 965 to the artillery. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the conscription, and to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted at the commencement of last year of 99 ships of war, armed with 1032 guns. They were classed as follows:—

	Number.	Guns.
Iron-clads	22	272
Screw steamers	35	508
Paddle steamers	33	122
Sailing vessels	9	130
Total	99	1032

The navy was manned in 1869 by 11,913 sailors and 660 engineers and workingmen, with 1271 officers, of whom 2 were admirals, 5 vice-admirals, 12 rear-admirals, and 104 captains. The marines consisted of 2 regiments, comprising 234 officers and 5688 soldiers.

—The movement made at Utica a short time since, with the view of substituting a paid fire department in that city for the volunteer system, has fallen through. A special committee of Aldermen reported in favor of it, but when the Council came to vote there was a tie—nine for and nine against. It is estimated that the additional cost would be about $11,000.

—At the Vanderpoel murder trial, at Kalamazoo, Mich., the other day, a curious dispute arose between two chemical experts, Professors Duffield and Douglass, the former of Detroit, and the latter of Rose. Professor Duffield held that there were human crystals in the blood found at the Field-Vanderpoel Bank, while Professor Douglass maintained that the analysis of blood cannot distinguish between human crystals and those of the blood of the lower animals.

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* asserts that there is a family in that city, each one of the members of which, with a single exception, was born upon a holiday—the father upon the Fourth of July, the mother on Christmas, the first child on Thanksgiving Day, the second on Christmas, the third on Independence Day, the fourth and fifth each on New Year's, the sixth three weeks before Christmas (slight discrepancy there), and the seventh on Christmas.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

The local money market continues quiet, though more active than yesterday, but the regular business demand for money is unusually light, even for the close of the season. There is a very firm tone among lenders, however, owing to the threatened extension of the war in Europe and the financial disturbance which would be inevitable in case of the renewal of the Crimean struggle, so great are the interests which hang upon peace. Stock loans to-day are in rather better demand, but no difficulty is felt in meeting all wants at 5½@6 per cent. We quote prime paper at 7@9 per cent., according to dates and credit.

The Gold market is excited and higher, the fluctuations being wide and frequent. Sales opened at 113, declined to 112¾, advanced again to 113¼, and now stands at 113.

Government bonds are dull, and fully ⅛ lower owing to the depression in foreign markets.

At the Stock Board a good business was done. The tone of the market was firmer. Sales of old City 6s at 100½, and Lehigh gold loan at 89¼@89½.

Reading Railroad was weak, selling as low as 50-56; Pennsylvania sold at 59@59⅛; Lehigh Valley at 59½; Camden and Amboy at 115¼; Philadelphia and Trenton at 115½; Norristown at 100; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46 b. o.

The balance of the list was neglected, but quite steady. Mechanics' Bank sold at 31½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$30000 Am Gold	113	100 sh Read.	s10wn. 50-56
$50 do	113flat. 113	500 do.	830wn. 1s. 50-56
$4000 C & A m 6s, 89 lots	94¾	2 do.	c. tr. 50-69
$1000 Cam & 6s '83	93½	100 do.	85 2in. 50½
$5000 City 6s, Old	100⅜	200 do.	1s. b30. 50¾
$1000 W Jersey R 7s	95⅝	300 do.	1s. b30. 50¾
$3000 O C & A R 7s	79	200 do.	50¾
$3000 do	1s. 79	100 do.	b10. 50-49
$1000 Leh gold L'n	89¾	100 do.	b30. 50¾
153 sh Penna R	59¾	15 sh Phil & T R.	
100 do	59	lots	115¼
65 do	1s. 59	2 sh Norrist'n R.	100
22 sh Mech Bank	31¾	5 do	100
12 sh Leh Val	1s. 59¾	6 sh Cam & Am R.	115¼
100 sh O C & A R.	b60 46	3 sh Ch & Wal	44¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¾@107⅝; do. 1864, 106½@106¾; do. 1865, 106⅝@106⅞; do. 1865, new, 106⅞@109⅛; do. 1867, do. 109@109¼; do. 1868, do. 109⅛@109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 112⅝@113¼; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾@107⅝; do. 1864, 106½@106¾; do. 1865, 106⅝@107⅛; do., July, 1865, 109@109¼; do., July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1868, 109¼@109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111¾. Gold, 113@113¼.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	113	11·30 A. M	112¾
10·16 "	113¼	12·21 P. M.	113
10·17 "	113⅜	12·23 "	113¼
10·20 "	113¾	12·24 "	113⅜
10·22 "	113	12·26 "	113¾
10·25 "	112¾	12·27 "	113⅜
10·45 "	113	12·28 "	113⅝
11·22 "	112¾	12·29 "	113¼
11·23 "	112¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, and prices favor buyers. We quote at $6·25@$6 40; 1000 bushels sold on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in request by the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

There is more demand for Flour from shippers, but the bulk of the transactions are for the supply of the home trade, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·37½@5·75; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6 37½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75, the latter rate for fancy; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·35@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5@5 12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is firmer, and prices favor sellers. Sales of 7000 bushels Indiana red at $1·36@1·39; amber at $1·42@1·45, and white at $1·42@1·50. Rye ranges from 90 to 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is but little sought after, but holders are not disposed to accept lower prices. Sales of old yellow at 87@89c.; new do. at 80@83c.; and old Western mixed at 83@86c. Oats are steady, with sales of white Western at 54@55c., and Pennsylvania at 52@53c.

Whisky is nominal at 87@88c. for Western wood and iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Chief, Harding, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr John Whitby, Davis, Delaware City, do.
Schr R. S. Dean, Camp, Taunton, do.
Schr Decatur, Perry, Bristol, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Robinson, from James River, Va., with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, from Kennebec, with ice to Johnson & Co.
Schr Jennie W. Huddell,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PAPER AGE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There was an iron age once, and an age of bronze, and those who dig deep amid primeval strata tell us also of an age of flint, antedating known epochs, involved in mush fog and uncertainty, and not very useful to contemplate. We have heard somewhat of certain golden ages, so called, wherein nature seemed attuned to human needs, and wherein joyous generations lived without hunger and without toil, drinking the wine of life without planting its vineyards or treading its press. We don't believe much in these latter epochs. It is quite likely that they were very much like others of less smiling renown. People strove and wrangled, and got into debt, waxed lean and cursed their luck in those days as in these. But we will let the tradition stand for what it is worth. We are not so much interested in the brazen or the iron or the golden age as that wherein we live, and which unluckily belongs to none of these metallic categories, but is in sad fact merely an age of paper.

What a tremendously rich people we should be if debt were only property! How prosperous if the written or printed promise to pay created the wherewithal to pay! Unhappily debt is not property, but rather its negation or counterfoil; and a promise to pay, instead of being wealth, is a confession and certificate of present poverty. Printing presses may print never so copiously solvent-looking documents, decorated with waterfalls and goddesses and fringed with flattering coupons: and a plausible president, a smug secretary, may append signatures with never so much diligence. But we don't get any richer by these procedures. Nay, we even wax poorer; paper is wasted, and so is the time of those who affix its inscriptions. We have been turning out a good deal of this ornamental sort of paper for the last decade; our promises to pay of one sort or another amount, perhaps, to more than we care soberly to contemplate. Some of us may nourish the delusion that these promises to pay of themselves constitute wealth and carry with them an inherent capacity of solution. They don't. They are so many mortgages on the toil of the future—so many liens on the wheat ungrown; the cotton unwoven; the iron unsmelted. We have got to face this not altogether enlivening music some day, and it may be well enough to begin now. Already there are signs that the paper edifice which we have been building, with about as much confusion of tongues and general lack of wisdom as the builders of Babel evinced, has got as high as it can be carried without toppling over, so that it is full time to stand aloof and contemplate the proportions and estimate the solidity of the architecture we have wrought.

If some shrewd cypherer would take pencil and slate and set down in due succession, first what the nation collectively owes; then what the States separately owe; then what the municipalities, greater and lesser, have respectively promised to hand over at stated times and seasons, and add up the same, the sum total would probably astonish him. If he could add to this what the counties owe for court-houses, jails, and the like; and the towns for bridges, and roads, and almshouses; the railroads for their iron, ties, and rolling-stock; the school-houses for their shingles, and the churches for their steeples and stained glass] archangels, and, carrying the inquiry to its final limit, what proportion of the individuals who comprise the nation eat to-day the meat and wear the raiment which they hope to pay for out of the labor of to-morrow and next day, he would have a glimpse of a bog of debt to which the Slough of Despond was a puddle—a bog in which we are all wallowing, and from which we shall find it no holiday task to extricate ourselves. We can't float out of it on paper life-preservers, nor be lifted out of it by paper balloons. Only stern, diligent toil will avail us; sober and useful labor, long endured; the chastisement of that irrational desire to be rich grown of late into a disease among us—only these will lead us out upon the solid ground of prosperity; and to these, whether we like it or not, we have one and all got to come.

There is a proverb, somewhat weather-worn and out at elbows, which declares that it is easy to go to the devil. Time continually attests the truth of this apothegm in the cases not only of individuals, but of peoples. The road thither is quite apt to be paved with debt; a slippery causeway growing ever slipperier and steeper, and whereon the back track is taken with pain and difficulty. Giles borrows a hundred dollars, and goes comfortably in the direction of the devil while a shilling of it remains in his pocket. A railroad issues its bonds for ten millions, and, while that sum lasts, it is surprising how easy it is to open up branch lines and build new depots where they are not wanted. It is surprising how easy the bookkeeping is, and how liberal and sanguine are presidents, boards of direction, and so on. A State gets short of cash. There are river-courses to be improved, canals to be extended, edifices to be built, and other desirable objects to be promoted. The State goes into the market with its promises to pay, gets a part of their nominal value (perhaps), and is as enterprising and progressive as you please while a cent remains in the treasury. But the time comes when individual and railroad and State find out that they have got to settle, and that it is much easier to spend money than to pay it. If the individual has spent his money in drunkenness and debauchery, the railroad in building opera-houses, equipping fancy regiments, and keeping harems, and the State in corrupt jobs to enrich favorites and oil the itching palms of legislators, pay-day is a bitter period, a veritable *dies iræ*, the wrath whereof falls on innocent and guilty alike. Does anybody think we are going to escape some such day of settlement as this? If so, we envy him his sanguine temperament, but we can't conscientiously say that we envy him his brains. We have been dancing for some years, and we have now got the piper to pay. Let us lay it to heart, and, above all, remember that it is faithful and diligent work alone which pays debts, not gambling upon the Exchange, nor speculating in corner lots, nor issuing new paper in place of old. Away, you melancholy groups of curb-stone brokers; clustering, hungry, and idle at the receipt of custom. Get you to useful employments. The games in which you have borne a part are played out, like yesterday's backgammon; nor will they be revived again for some decades. We shall be none the poorer because of the dispersal of some hundreds or thousands of fancy operators nor by the collapse of a host of worthless schemes which such a period as we have passed through never fails to generate.

SYSTEMATIC USE OF THE REGULAR ARMY TO INFLUENCE ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican party has systematized the employment of our regular army, or, in European phrase, our standing army, to regulate and influence elections. If there be honor in the act, the honor has been faithfully earned; if there be dishonor, that party must, in like manner, bear the stigma. And it makes no difference in the responsibility whether officers and soldiers, who have made military pursuits a profession or occupation, and thus to that extent isolated themselves from the general mass of citizens, are employed either by virtue of Congressional legislation covering a special state of facts, or of assumed executive prerogative under the Constitution, to control the exercise of political power by the people. In either case it is the Republican party, as a party, which has, in violation of the methods and maxims of civil liberty, organized, developed, matured, and put into practical operation the idea of Federal interference by a standing army in the exercise of the elective franchise by the people of the several States. Now that the emotions stirred by our recent election have measurably subsided, there is not an intelligent and self-respecting citizen in this State, no matter what his political creed, who will deny that the evidence of armed Federal intervention, North, South, East, and West, is sufficient to warrant the assertion which we make of a systematic and digested plan. It will be borne in mind that the use so popular with the Republican party is not of the militia of the respective States—they who are citizens in thought, habit, interest, and daily association—but of the standing army of the nation; a force recruited, organized, paid, and set apart in garrison and camp for the business of war and death—death, not to our own people, but, according to the primitive idea of its formation, of a foreign invader and aggressor. The people of the several States, North as well as South, pay their proportion of Federal taxation to maintain the Military Academy at West Point, for example, not for the purpose of educating officers to control the working of the civil institutions of the different members of the great republic, but chiefly to ward off and keep at bay an outside foe. To that end the rank and file of the regular army are supported by popular taxation. To man, protect, and preserve, to occupy and possess forts, and fortresses is, in time of peace, the primary and main business of a standing army. Our whole system of liberties reposes on the idea that civil affairs are to be administered by *civilians*, designated and commissioned for that purpose by the proper civil authority of the land. Great emergencies clearly rising to the proportion of insurrection or rebellion, palpably beyond the control of the civil arm, may constitute an exception; but even in such exceptional cases it is the citizen militia of the States which is to be first called upon, and not the standing army. The device of throwing regular troops as distinguished from the militia, mercenaries instead of volunteers, into a locality so as to be at hand to be employed as a part of the *posse comitatus*, and yet subject to the direction of the military authority, is, in its systematic application, a measure born, we repeat, out of the loins of the Republican party. Is this birth a thing of honor, or of dishonor?

Let us look to the great fountain-head of civil liberty, personal liberty, and political liberty—the English revolution of 1688—and see what lessons and maxims we find there to guide us in this crisis! *Melius petere fontes, quam sectari rivulos.* Then it was that the English people, and we as their inheritors, obtained the full benefit of those rights and liberties for which good men toiled, suffered, and passed to their great reward. The lineaments of that struggle are impressed upon our Federal Constitution in lines so deep that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and their co-workers fondly hoped they would endure and control forever, in the framing of our laws, the conduct of our executive and the administration of justice by our judicial tribunals.

The history of England during the last two hundred years is filled with other similar and most convincing examples of the vigilance with which thoughtful and patriotic men in that birth-land of civil and religious liberty have hemmed in the military power and confined it within its legitimate limits. We could quote pages to the same effect from parliamentary enactments, royal orders, judgments of the Privy Council, and opinions of crown lawyers.

Does any student of English constitutional and parliamentary history suppose that either the Duke of Wellington or Lord Palmerston would in their day, upon any pretext, have sanctioned or tolerated such military domination as these orders disclose over the free exercise of the rights of a British voter? At an election in London for members of Parliament, would the newspaper press of that city have upheld for an hour a ministry employing the standing army as the Republican party has done? Could a British magistrate be found who would consent to administer justice (as did certain commissioners of Judge Woodruff's court) between the crown and the subject in a warehouse loft, surrounded by military officers instructed not to obey implicitly the civil magistrates in preserving the public peace, but to consider the purposes which the crown had in view? France, in the worst days of the Second Empire, might have afforded a spectacle like that presented in this city on the 8th instant, but not England for the last 200 years. Indeed we doubt if Prussia—the most despotic, aristocratic, and military power of civilized Europe—would have permitted such military interference with the elective franchise. Count Bismarck could refuse to permit any election at all, as he did in respect to the people of Schleswig-Holstein, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations; but if the electors were once allowed to vote, we dare predict he would have sanctioned no such military domination. In European countries where the separation between civil and military agents is not as distinctly marked as in Great Britain and in the United States, and where police duty is chiefly done by the latter force, such use of the military arm is not so shocking in its effects; but with us, where it is universally understood that to the Sheriff's *posse* or the municipal police is committed the function of preserving public order, the systematic and frequent use of the regular army in time of profound peace to regulate the conduct of the citizen betokens a mind either profoundly uninstructed in the maxims and traditions of free governments or fatally bent on mischief.

PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Nothing could be more absurd than the attempts of the Democratic press to represent local and accidental reverses in the recent elections as a formal condemnation of the Republican party. The disintegration of the party is paraded as an accomplished fact, and dissolution is represented as approaching and inevitable. Two years hence, we are told, a Democratic President will take possession of the White House, and the Republican party will pass into the lumber-room of history. If these imaginative efforts afford any consolation to the opposition, we may expect them to be continued. The Democracy have suffered so long the mortification of defeat that they may, perhaps, be excused for trying to make themselves believe that victory will some day be possible. But they must not suppose that people generally can be so deceived. The truth is too palpable to be blotted out of existence by the inventions of heated brains.

In the first place the elections have not turned upon national issues. The national policy of either party has not been on trial. In this city, politics, in the ordinary sense, were not discussed at all, and everywhere in the State local and personal considerations were paramount. Even here it cannot be said that the Republican policy has been condemned; all that can be truly affirmed, is that a local organization, of which respectable Democrats everywhere are ashamed, has triumphed by the use of means peculiar to itself. Whatever disasters have occurred in Illinois proceeded from strictly local causes; and the Missouri contest, which has transferred to the Democracy divers local advantages, had no reference whatever to the record or aims of the party to which McClurg and Gratz Brown both professedly belong. Further South, as in Alabama and Florida, there has been a slight modification of the political results growing out of reconstruction. Some change in this respect must, however, be looked for sooner or later in these States. The black vote will not always remain a unit; many who once were slaves will vote for former masters who happen to be endeared to them by remembrances of personal kindness. But a few Democratic gains in that section are not a set-off to the substantial strength of which the Republican organization has proved itself possessed. It has carried Arkansas and Lonisiana and South Carolina; it has divided Alabama, and has secured nearly half of the Congressional representation in Virginia. It has made advances in Kentucky, and has passed creditably through its first genuine campaign in Maryland and Delaware. Besides, the Democrats in the reconstructed States have been enabled to do what they have done solely because they acquiesce, or pretend to acquiesce, in what reconstruction has effected. They have disclaimed partisan Democracy, and have urged their claims with special reference to material interests. They have, in fact, come partly upon our ground, and have thus avoided a crushing defeat.

Despite all these considerations—the general apathy on political questions, the presence of local difficulties in several of the States, and the no-party character of some of the successes which the Democrats parade as gains—the supremacy of Republicans in the councils of the country is still complete. The next Congress will as assuredly be Republican as the present one. The figures already accepted on all sides demonstrate that fact beyond cavil. The Democracy, with all their boasting, are yet a defeated party. They can neither embarrass the administration nor mould the policy of Congress. Both are as much beyond their control as they were twelve months ago, or at any period during the war. In New York they may be absolute. In the nation they are powerless.

Not only has the Republican party not suffered in any manner that could justify apprehension as to its future, but in almost all the States it has proved the strength of its hold upon the popular heart. If Republican candidates have not suffered more severely, here and there, it has not been because of the superior excellence of the nominations or the superior wisdom of local management, but because their attachment to the party prompted voters to overlook local or personal drawbacks. The greater part of whatever vitality appeared in the campaign which temporarily closed on the 8th instant was the product of popular devotion to the party that is uppermost in Congress, and has the President for its standard-bearer.

To develop this vitality to its full extent it is only necessary to bring before the country the respective claims of the two parties—their records, and the purposes with which they are respectively identified. The apathy which prevailed in recent contests, and the local divisions which were too frequently permitted to paralyze effort, will disappear as soon as the Democratic and Republican parties are brought face to face, and the country is called upon to pronounce judgment between them. This is one of the certainties of politics. Democratic writers may cherish the delusion that there is hope for them in the next Presidential struggle; but no intelligent and candid observer can doubt that public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the Republican party and its achievements. While the Democratic party appears loaded down with odium, and with a platform composed of negations, the Republican party retains untarnished the patriotic glories of the war, and tangible evidence of the reforms it has accomplished since the return of peace. The reconstruction measures had faults, but in the main they are vindicated by the result. And the various financial measures, while not perfect in detail, have commended themselves to the country, which realizes the profitableness of an improved public credit, and a reduction of taxation amounting in a single year to eighty millions. The introduction of fidelity and efficiency into the revenue service, and of vigorous economy into the expenditures of the Government, are other consequences of Republican administration which tell directly upon the pockets of the people, and command a confidence that neither the fancies nor the falsehoods of the Democracy can overcome. When issues like these are brought up, there will be no hesitation in rendering a verdict; and these belong to the class of issues which will arise when the national campaign is entered upon. What has been done in the past affords the best possible reason for relying upon the patriotism of the Republicans, while it should also encourage us to grapple with the new questions as they arise in a spirit at once firm, moderate, and statesmanlike.

THE WAR SITUATION—A TRAP FOR THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Von Moltke is said to have perfected another trap, by which he proposes this time to capture General Paladines and the army of the Loire. General von Der Tann withdraws cautiously before the army now stationed about Orleans, and Paladines, elated by his successes, follows confidently. In the meantime Prince Frederick Charles, with one hundred thousand men, moves southward from Chalons to Troyes, apparently with the intention of continuing the general movement against Lyons, but suddenly his advance appears at Sens, a city of some importance on the River Yonne, about sixty miles from Orleans. Thence he can march in less than five days to Orleans, and compel a change of front on the part of the Army of the Loire, a retreat or a battle, in which the German troops, thus heavily reinforced, would overwhelm their adversary and drive him back upon Tours. The situation of Paladines, it will thus be seen, is something like that of Lee when Sherman came striding across Georgia to the sea, although it is not nearly so desperate. Paladines can, at least, fall back and fortify without any immediate prospect of a close siege, and he can also move forward rapidly, strike his enemy vigorously and defeat him before Prince Frederick Charles can reach him; but this requires veteran experience on the part of his soldiers and full confidence in them. Even then it is dangerous.

The starvation process is evidently having its effect inside Paris. A deserter states that the poor are suffering dreadfully, and that another outbreak is imminent at any moment. The previous riots were put down by the stern hand of the military, the utmost severity being used, and the people's dread of the soldiery is all that restrains them now from a most bloody uprising.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths}

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten millilon dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 15.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., 8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to 8 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25) Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 tpd

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 31 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 mf.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK, SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions. Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter. Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 6

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, November ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without change of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 19 at 8 A. M.

The PANTHER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 19.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	32
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission. Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 46

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN NEVER FADES. 8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ——, —— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal ..... pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should my (*or our*) offer be accepted, I (*or we*) request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at —— for signature and certificate.

Date ——. [Signature], A. B. C. D.

Witness: ——.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— is accepted, he (*or they*) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——. [Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness: ——.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 1aw4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 139 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two,* and *three,* and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission. JOHN RICE, President. CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT, In small casks. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Gunstone, Ticking, etc. No. 20 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. w3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William W. Watt, Senator of the First district of this State, is at present lying very ill at his residence, No. 1915 Lombard street.

—The Pennsylvania Peace Society met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at Harmonia Hall, Eleventh and Wood streets, Alfred H. Love, President, in the chair. The resolutions formerly published were presented and adopted. The society then went into an election for officers for the ensuing year, resulting in the choice of President, Lucretia Mott; Vice-Presidents, Alfred H. Love, Rev. Howard Malcolm, Seth Ely, and Isaac Mendenhall; Secretaries, Henry T. Childs, M. D., and Lydia A. Schofield; Treasurer, T. E. Chapman. Addresses were made by S. K. Wilcox; of Washington, D. C.; H. T. Child, M. D., Alfred H. Love, Elihu Burritt, Mrs. Frances G. Harper, and Lucretia Mott, who, after a very forcible address, declared the fourth anniversary of the session closed.

—At the meeting of the Franklin Institute last evening, which was well attended, a number of scientific and mechanical novelties and items were mentioned. The discovery of Loew of the formation of ozone during the process of rapid combustion was illustrated experimentally by obtaining the test for that substance from the products of the gas burner. The existence of glacial action in times far antecedent to the so-called glacial period was shown in the light of recent investigation to be highly probable, thus rendering the theory of the periodicity of this phenomena a probable one. The meeting proved of very general interest.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112½.

—Minister Motley has been suspended.

—Ice an inch thick formed in Alabama on Tuesday night.

—A disgraceful prize fight took place yesterday at Dubuque, Iowa.

—Congressman Jenckes is not likely to be appointed Commissioner of Patents.

—The President did not receive any visitors yesterday, being engaged on his message to Congress.

—A violent storm, with much wind and snow, prevailed yesterday in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y.

—A ruffian made an unsuccessful attempt on Tuesday night to murder a lady of Robison, Ill., by shooting her through the window of her residence.

—Senator Yates, of Illinois, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is now convalescent, and hopes to be able to reach Washington in time to be present at the opening of Congress.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE RUSSIAN COMPLICATION—THE TREATY OF PARIS—ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR—LORD GRANVILLE'S OFFICIAL LETTER UPON THE COURSE OF GORTSCHAKOFF.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—Our special correspondent at Madrid, in a despatch dated to-day at 10 A. M., states that immense excitement prevails in that city upon the throne question. Two hundred and twelve deputies will vote for a monarchy. A Carlist rise is certain, and armed republicans are expected to oppose the king's election. Edicts have been issued against public meetings, and a strong military force is under arms.

A determined plot has been discovered against the life of Prim. Five conspirators have been seized, and large supplies of revolvers, grenades, and poignards. Letters and telegrams also have been found compromising those arrested with others well known to the Government.

Serious outbreaks in the provinces have resulted from the military precautions of the Madrid Government.

Orders have been despatched for the recall of vessels of war from every station, except such as are actually needed in foreign waters. A large concentration of ships at Portsmouth is already apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all the naval schools of the kingdom. A powerful fleet will be immediately despatched to the Mediterranean.

In the best informed circles it is regarded that, in the present pretensions of Russia, a general European war is inevitable. A rupture between England and Russia is looked upon as certain and imminent. It is also believed that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia against the rest of Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—(Special to New York *World.*)—Your correspondent to-day had a conversation with a member of her Majesty's Government concerning the intentions of the administration in regard to the demand of Russia in the matter of the Paris treaty. This gentleman said:—"In point of fact Russia asks nothing unreasonable; nothing that we should be unwilling to concede. It is useless to fight against destiny. Russia is certain ultimately to accomplish all her designs. Why should we, by endeavoring to thwart her, involve ourselves in a disastrous conflict? However, notwithstanding Russia evidently counts on the peculiar situation of Europe at this moment as securing her a single-handed fight with Turkey, it is by no means certain that such conflict would result in Russia's triumph. Turkey is not weak. Her railways have been constructed with a view to defense, and they add greatly to her strategic advantages. Her army is capable of extraordinary deeds of valor and endurance. Her fleet, although not so numerous, is more powerful than that of Russia. The army of Russia to-day numbers 426,000 men on paper. They are poorly armed and imperfectly equipped. Russia is not yet ready for war, nor will she be for two years.

The *World's* correspondent at Tours, under date of yesterday, sends the following: General Palladines has ordered a corps of 25,000 men to advance from Le Mans, along the line of railway, to Chartres and then move southeast to Toury, effecting a junction there with the left wing of the main body of the army. The Government here is in possession of information that Prince Frederick Charles' army is advancing to reinforce the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is now in command at Toury. The Prince cannot possibly reach there until the 23d inst. On the 9th about half of his force had reached Troyes, 120 miles from Toury. On the 13th the rear of his army had reached that place. His scouts arrived at Nemours on the 13th, but were captured by a detachment of Gardes Mobiles.

Measures have been taken by the French to impede the advance of the Prince from Nemours to Toury. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin's force consists of General Von der Tann's corps of 20,000, the 4th, 17th, and 22d Infantry Divisions, 34,000 men and 4000 cavalry. General Palladine's army contains a large proportion of troops of the line. His force is daily strengthened. Reinforcements are coming forward rapidly. The arming and equipping of new levies are perfected in astonishingly short time. Great quantities of arms are constantly coming to hand by importation, while the manufacture of muskets, cannon, carriages, and equipments proceeds with remarkable activity.

Despatches received to-day from Bordeaux and from other places report that the advance guard of the German first army, under General Manteuffel, has arrived at Soissons.

Odo Russell has informed Granville that Bismarck says that Prussia has not been and will not be a party to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia; that Gortschakoff's circular took Bismarck by surprise, and that no secret understanding exists between Prussia and Russia. Bismarck's protestations are received with incredulity by the best informed circles here.

The whole London press to-morrow morning will open a cry against Russia, and appealing to the Government to declare war if she persists in her demand. The feeling in the city is intense, and the excitement almost unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to an attitude which it had not designed at first to assume. This feeling is so strong that the Government is convinced that it is unsafe to resist it. Extraordinary activity prevails at the Admiralty. Orders have been given to prepare the entire fleet, the work to go on day and night at Portsmouth and other places.

Private letters, received to-night from Versailles, says the position of the Germans has become extremely critical, and alarm prevails among all who understand the situation. The King would return immediately to Berlin, but it was not considered safe to permit him to depart without a very large escort, which could not be spared, as he would be captured or shot by franc-tireurs, who are swarming all over the country. So great are Moltke's apprehensions of the consequences of attacks by the army of Trochu, and a simultaneous assault on the part of the Army of the Loire, that intrenchments are now being thrown up in the rear and flanks of the German position around Paris.

Officers high in rank at Versailles declare the Germans find themselves besieged, and other letters state that a transformation in the scene has occurred—the French people changing their depression and fear into confidence and bravery. Immense supplies of Snyder rifles and Armstrong guns are in their hands, and the numbers of their armies are constantly increasing. In short, everything promises a complete turning of the tables and the utter annihilation of the invaders.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—[Special to the New York *Tribune.*]—There was great excitement but no panic to-day over the Russian news in the stock exchange and elsewhere. The same Russian step has been so long expected that the public was partly prepared for it. It is the form and peremptoriness of Russia's declaration which have created surprise rather than the demand itself. There is nothing yet like talk about war, but the English cabinet is in no mood to be deterred by the prospect of a collision, in which, however, it does not believe. There is nobody who says that England will in any case go to war. Both here and perhaps still more in continental cabinets a sense of the impossibility of permitting open dictation by Russia is upper most.

The following correspondence has passed:—Earl Granville to Sir A. Buchanan, British Ambassador to Russia:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 10.—Sir:—Baron Brunnow made to me yesterday a communication respecting the convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, limiting their naval forces in the Black Sea, signed at Paris, on the 30th of March, 1856, to which you allude in your telegram of yesterday afternoon. In my despatch of yesterday I gave you an account of what passed between us, and I now propose to observe upon Prince Gortschakoff's despatches of the 19th and 20th ult., communicated to me by the Russian ambassador.

On that occasion Prince Gottschakoff declared, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that the treaty of 1856 had been infringed in various respects to the prejudice of Russia, and were, especially in the case of the principalities, against the explicit protest of his representatives, and that, in consequence of these infractions, Russia is entitled to renounce those stipulations of the treaty which directly touch her interests. It is then announced that she will no longer be bound by treaties which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. We have here the allegation that certain facts have occurred which, in the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty, and the assumption is made that Russia, upon the strength of her own judgment as to the character of these facts, is entitled to release herself from certain other stipulations of that instrument.

This assumption is limited in its practical application to some of the provisions of the treaty, but the assumption of the right to renounce any one of its terms involves the assumption of the right to renounce the whole. This statement is wholly independent of the reasonableness or unreasonableness on its own merits of the desire of Russia to be released from the observance of the stipulations of the treaty of 1856, respecting the Black sea, for the question is in whose hand lies the power of releasing one or more of the parties from all or any of these stipulations? It has always been held that the right belongs only to the governments who have been parties to the original instrument. The despatches of Prince Gortschakoff appear to assume that any one of the powers who have signed the engagement may allege that occurrences have taken place which in its opinion are at variance with the provisions of the treaty, and although this view is not shared nor admitted by the cosignatary powers, we may found upon that allegation, not a request to those governments for a consideration of the case, but the announcement to them that it has emancipated itself or holds it self emancipated from any stipulations of the treaty which it thinks fit to disapprove. Yet it is quite evident that the effect of such doctrine and of any proceeding which, with or without avowal, is founded upon it, is to bring the entire authority and efficiency of treaties under discretionary control of each one of the powers who may have signed them, the result of which would be the entire destruction of treaties in their essence. Whereas the whole object is to bind the powers to one another, and for this purpose each one of the powers surrenders a portion of its free agency. By the doctrine and proceeding now in question one of the parties, in its separate and individual capacity, brings back the entire subject into its own control, and remains bound only to itself.

Accordingly Prince Gortschakoff has announced in those despatches the intention of Russia to continue to observe certain of the provisions of the treaty. However satisfactory this may be in itself, it is obviously an expression of the free will of that power which it might at any time alter or withdraw, and in this it is open to the same objection as the other portions of the communication, because it implies the right of Russia to annul the treaty on the ground of allegation, of which she constitutes herself the only judge.

The question therefore arises, not whether any desire expressed by Russia ought to be carefully examined, in a friendly spirit, by the cosignatary powers, but whether they are to accept from her the announcement that by her own act, without any consent from them, she has released herself from the solemn covenant. I need scarcely say that her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret, because it opens a discussion which might unsettle the cordial understanding it has been their earnest endeavor to maintain with the Russian empire; and, for the above reasons, it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to give any sanction on their part to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff.

If, instead of such declaration, the Russian Government had addressed her Majesty's Government and the other powers who are parties to the treaty of 1856, and had proposed for consideration with them whether anything has occurred which could be held to amount to an infraction of the treaty, or whether there is anything in the terms which, from altered circumstances, presses with undue severity upon Russia, or which, in the course of events, had become unnecessary for the due protection of Turkey, her Majesty's Government would not have refused to examine the question in concert with the cosignatories to the treaty. Whatever might have been the result of such communications a risk of future complications, and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations, would have been avoided. I am, etc., GRANVILLE.

P. S.—You will read this despatch and give a copy of it to Prince Gortschakoff.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—(Special to the New York *Herald.*)—At a Cabinet Council to-day it was resolved to act defensively in regard to the Russian complication. War is imminent. Great and popular indignation exists against Russia.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 15th says Baron von Beust, after an interview with the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, stated to Lord Bloomfield that Russia had nearly 100,000 troops near the Turkish frontier, and that Austria was perfectly prepared to take the field if England would give her consent.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—(Special to the New York *World*).—A report is current here that General Moltke is seriously ill.

Chatean Aremberg, in the canton of Thurgovis, is being prepared for the residence of Napoleon. Large quantities of baggage have arrived at the chateau, and tha arrival of the Empress is expected.

A letter from Warsaw, of the 8th, says the reserves of the Russian army, for some time past, have been secretly called in. The command was not given in the usual open manner, but secretly to the chiefs of districts. The army contracts for breadstuffs is twice as large for 1871 as for last year. The manufacture of arms in all the foundries is proceeding with uninterrupted energy, and the fleet is being constantly exercised in the use of new cannon at Cronstadt.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 6 49 | MOON SETS..... 0 3
SUN SETS..... 4 40 | HIGH WATER..... 8 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE
WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct.	14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	15
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	17
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov.	1
Westphalia	Hamburg	New York	Nov.	2
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov.	2
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	5
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Nov.	5

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Nov.	19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	19
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov.	25
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov.	29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec.	10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov.	19
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Nov.	19
Liberty	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Nov.	19
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov.	19
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov.	19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington, N.C.	Nov.	26
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov.	26
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec.	1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Lizzie Morrow, Adams, Cork for orders, Souder & Adams
Brig John M. Burns, Wyman, Barbadoes, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, from Hillsboro', N. S., with calcined plaster to French, Richards & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

SAILED.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, for Boston, sailed yesterday at 3:45 P. M.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 16.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
Osprey, with iron ore, for Wilmington.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
B. C. Lake, L. D. Collins, Estella, E. C. Potter, A. V. Joslin, J. Van Buren, Ticeno, and General Foote, all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 17.—The William Calvin, with salt, for New York, left last night.
J. B. McGilvra, with coal, for New York, left on the 15th.
11 regular and 1 transient barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port last evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 16—2:30 P. M.—An unknown bark passed in this A. M.
In harbor, barks Catharine, from Havana, and Lebanon, from Nova Scotia, both for orders, and 18 schooners.
Wind N. W. Thermometer, 48.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Tarifa, Murphy, for Liverpool via New York, cleared at Boston 15th inst.
Br. steamer Erin, from New York for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown yesterday morning.
Steamers Anglia, from Glasgow, and Main, from Bremen, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Guiding Star, Hildreth, for New York, sailed from Antwerp 2d inst.
Steamer Leo, Dearborn, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 11th inst.
Steamer Emily B. Souder, Crowell, fm New York, at New Orleans 11th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, s'd from Richmond 14th inst.
Steamer Harry Wright, Follett, hence, at Pass-a-l'Outre 10th inst. via Key West, for New Orleans.
Steamer Salvor, Herring, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Bark Sancho Panza, Wiley, hence, at Swinemunde 1st inst.
Bark Josepha, Fredericks, hence, at Stettin 31st ultimo.
Bark Leonidas, Gates, hence, at Liverpool 2d inst.
Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, hence, at Stettin 31st ultimo.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Brig Abby Watson, Allen, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.
Brigs S. C. Packard, Packard, and Spertsman, Morton, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Bayles, from Wilmington, Del., at St. Thomas 18th ult., and sailed 21st for St. Croix.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, cleared at Boston 15th inst. for Bangor, to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs N. & B. Gould, Chase, and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th instant.
Schrs C. S. Grove, Weaver, and Sidney Price, Godfrey, at Bangor 14th inst. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, for Fall River, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 16th inst.
Schr Lucy L. Cogswell, Sweet, hence, at Ipswich 15th inst.
Schrs William and James, Outten; J. H. Marble, Quillen; Wake, Gandy; and North America, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst.
Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 15th inst.
Schrs Ann S. Cannon, Cobb; Alabama, Vangilder; and John Price, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 14th inst.
Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, from Portsmouth, N. H. for Philadelphia, at Newport 13th inst.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 14th inst.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Dole, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 12th inst.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for New York, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.
Schr Tunis Dupuy, Critten, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, hence, at Galveston 8th inst.
Schr Lookout, McFarland, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Portland 14th inst.
Schrs J. W. Henry, McDevitt, for Bridgeport; J. F. Wilkins, Crowell; L. P. Pharo, Anderson; and H. Blackwell, Jones, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.
Schrs C. W. Locke, Smith; Isaac Rich, Nickerson; J. G. Collyer, Crosby; and Geo. H. Bent, Nickerson, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 15th instant.
Schrs R. & S. Corson, Corson; J. M. Fitzpatrick, Cain; Alice B., Alley; E. A. Furber, Rich; James Alderdice, Willetts; William A. Crocker, Baxter; James Pender, Hudson; M. Mulvey, Crowley; and Elwood Doran, Jarvis, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Schrs M. Reinhart, Hand; Restless, Baxter; L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason; Searsville, Howard; J. Ricardo Jova, Little; West Dennis, Crowell; E. B. Everman, Corson; Sallie B., Bateman; Emma Bacon, Bearse; and E. A. Stevens, Montgomery, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Schrs M. E. Femerick, Davis, from Fall River; Nightingale, Beebe; Sarah, Cobb; George H. Hill, Hill; J. V. Glover, Glover; George Nevenger, Smith; E. Sinnickson, Winsmore; J. H. Bartlett, Harris; Henry May, Rackett, from Providence; and A. M. Chadwick, Wood, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.
Schrs Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson; John W. Hall, Powell; R. Vansaman, Farrow; Ida L. Bearse; M. E. Vancleaf, Jones; E. W. Pratt, Kendrick; Ramon de Ajura, McBride, hence; and M. H. Westcott, Gandy, from Bridgeton, N. J., at Boston 15th inst.
Schrs John H. Hancock, Crowell, from Philadelphia for Boston; Transit, Rackett, and Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from Boston for Philadelphia; Catharine John (Br.), Bradley, from St. John, N. B., for do.; Othello, Matthews, from Windsor for do., at Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.
Schrs Amelia, Post, from Newburyport; John Cadwalader, Townsend; C. W. Locke, Smith; Geo. H. Boyd, Smith; and Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Boston; M. E. Temrick, King, from Fall River; Lady Ellen, Sampson; White Foam, Milliken; and E. V. Glover, Endicott, from Providence, all for Philadelphia; and Spray, Martin; Cloud, Seaman; Surf, Abbott; and Foam, Holman, from Providence for Trenton, passed Hell Gate 15th inst.
Schrs A. Bartlett, Bartlett; J. V. Wellington, Chipman; E. M. Crowell, Howes; L. & A. Babcock, Lee; S. H. Brooks, Love; M. L. Goodford, Soper; W. F. Garrison, Norris; and Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, hence for Boston; M. L. Vankirk, do. for New Haven; and Ocean Wave, Bryant, do. for Newport, passed Hell Gate 15th inst.

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS.
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 23 thstuf

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will leave and arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Way Passenger	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	8:40
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	8:15	Reading & Potts. Acc	10:20
Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	3:30	Phil. & Potts. W. Tr'n	4:30
Pottstown Accom.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts. Ex	7:00
Reading & Potts. Acc	5:15	Harrisburg, Pottsv'e,	
ON SUNDAYS.		and Allentown Acc	9:25
To Reading	8:00	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
	P. M.	From Pottsville	12:35
To Pottsville	3:15		P. M.
		From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 Noon, and 4 P. M.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 Noon, and 5:15 P. M.

For Mount Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 5:25, 8:10, and 8:50 A. M., and 2:50 P. M.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12:00 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street. 11 12

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	10:20 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	3:00 A. M.
" arrives at	Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	10:50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	3:15 P. M.
" arrives at	Erie	7:25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at	Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.
DAY EAGLE MAIL leaves	Williamsport	1:30 P. M.
" arrives at	Lock Haven	2:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	8:50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	6:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	9:00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	9:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves	Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" "	Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at	Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves	L. Haven	11:35 A. M.
" "	arr. Williamsp't	12:50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves	Lock Haven	9:35 P. M.
" "	arr. Williamsport	10:50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. GALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Farmingdale.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Oct. 17, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:20 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Ox

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE HANLON TRIAL.

AFTER lengthy deliberation the jury in the Hanlon case have at last rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and few persons who have read the proceedings of the trial will question the justice of this decision. Of Hanlon's guilt there is scarcely a shadow of doubt, and we presume that the only question which has caused even momentary hesitation in the minds of the jury was the propriety of basing a conviction, mainly, on the testimony of a fellow-convict of the prisoner. It was right that the jury should pause and scan the evidence thoroughly to see whether Dunn was substantially corroborated, and we presume that the verdict is based on the belief that the veracity of his statement was well attested. The imputed crime is so hideous, and the efforts of the officers of justice to bring the offender to trial have so long been baffled, that this case was invested with extraordinary interest. The escape of Mary Mohrman's murderer would have been a standing reproach to our police and our Courts; and if the jury is right in pointing out Hanlon as the guilty man, he deserves the most condign punishment, and Messrs. Sheppard and Hagert are worthy of great praise for the skill and assiduity they have displayed in the trial of such a terrible criminal.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE British lion has been aroused at last. He has tamely submitted to many taunts and threats. He has treated with sublime indifference the appeals for aid made by nations which had a legitimate claim to his assistance. He has turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of France, the remonstrances of Prussia, and the American demands for justice. He has suffered Napoleon to cajole him and Bismarck to bully him without daring to give vent to an angry growl. But his slow wrath has, nevertheless, now been once more enkindled by a provocation similar to that which has provoked an exhibition of his prowess on former occasions. Other governmental beasts may spit in his face without having the insult resented; but they must beware how they attempt, either directly or remotely, to release his clutch upon any portion of the prey designed for his capacious maw. At any cost, and at all hazards, he must have his roast beef and plum pudding. To secure this great end of existence millions of Englishmen must be reduced to pauperism, so that an abundance of cheap labor may make the selfish gospel of free-trade profitable; and millions of the unhappy people of Ireland and of India must be starved outright. The details of the Eastern question are so fully described in an elaborate article upon the first page of to-day's TELEGRAPH that it is unnecessary to refer to them here. The underlying cause of the intense feeling aroused among the supremely selfish governing and trading classes of Great Britain by the demand for a revision or abrogation of the treaty of Paris is the fear that, if the Russian policy prevails, the British dominion over a hundred millions of Asiatic serfs will be seriously threatened. To perpetuate her cruel system of oppression and impoverishment in India she arms at last to fight nominally in behalf of the effete despotism of the Turk, but really to bolster up her own despotic power in the East, which is a thousand times more ruinous, oppressive, disgraceful, and cruel than Mahommedan sway. Spain became poor in spite of the extortions perpetrated by her Pizarros upon a comparatively few millions of the aborigines of the New World, but thousands of greedy Englishmen have grown rich by infinitely more cruel extortions practiced against hundreds of millions of British India, and it is to perpetuate these robberies that England now draws her rusty sword. The jealousies of Austria and Italy are awakened by the fear that if Russia acquires a firm foothold on the Mediterranean she will convert it into a Russian lake, and these jealousies may prompt them to take a part in the contemplated fray; but England, if she fights at all, will fight for the privilege of oppressing, starving, and plundering India. Triumphant in many contests waged to gratify her rapacity, her murderous selfishness must sooner or later be fearfully punished and rebuked; and if she provokes a conflict with Russia now, the beginning of the end may be near at hand, and the fears of the just Englishmen who have from time to time spoken of British rule in England as Thomas Jefferson spoke years ago of slavery in America, may speedily be realized. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind very fine."

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE opposition now being manifested to the plan of the Public Buildings Commission to place one large and imposing edifice at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, instead of scattering a number of smaller structures over the four Penn Squares, means nothing more nor less than that a desperate effort will be made by the property owners in the neighborhood of Independence and Washington Squares to set aside the emphatic verdict of the people given at the election last month. The law under which the commission is now acting clearly and emphatically gives them the power either to locate the public buildings in one mass upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, or to put them up separately upon the four squares. That this is the meaning of the law will be apparent to any disinterested person who will read it, and it cannot be tortured to mean anything else except by the merest quibbling. That those who protest that the law gives the commissioners no authority to put in execution the proposed plan are not honest in the position they now take, can be shown from their own declarations previous to the election. The main argument urged by the anti-Penn-Squarites was that the law did authorize the erection of the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets. The direful consequences that would ensue if this were done furnished the theme for the majority of the editorials that appeared in the newspapers published in the neighborhood of Sixth and Seventh and Chesnut streets, and "coffin" advertisements and posters were put before the eyes of the citizens of Philadelphia to terrify them into the belief that Broad and Market streets would be irretrievably ruined if the public buildings were placed at their intersection. In spite of all this, such a majority was given at the polls in favor of the Penn Square site as ought to have put the question at rest forever.

If the ring of property holders who are now endeavoring to defeat the expressed will of the people in this matter can manage by legal proceedings to embarrass the commissioners, they will only delay the erection of the buildings, and cause an expenditure of money that had much better be devoted to seme other object. That the result of the election last month will ever be set aside there is not the slightest reason to believe, and it is eminently discreditable that a great municipal enterprise should be delayed merely to gratify the spleen of a few persons who are endeavoring to further their own interests at the expense of and against the wishes of a majority of their fellow-citizens. An effort will doubtless be made in Councils this afternoon to authorize legal proceedings against the commissioners to prevent them from carrying out their plans, but we hope sincerely that there will be sufficient influence in both chambers to prevent any such folly. It is an absurdity that the city of Philadelphia should commence an expensive litigation for the purpose of obstructing a great municipal enterprise, and if Councils consent to anything of the kind, they will make Philadelphia the laughing stock of the whole country. The commissioners, for their part, would act properly if they would commence at once to cut down the trees and remove the railings upon the Penn Squares, for then the chances that they will be interfered with will be less than they are now, and their opponents, seeing that they are determined to carry out their plans, may be induced to give up the contest.

NOTICES.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

ITEMS OF THE DAY—THE RIGHT KIND OF A MONUMENT.—The house of CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South Third street, is one of the oldest established in this city, having a continuous existence since 1806, passing in 1826 into the hands of William L. Maddock, sire of one of the present amiable and enterprising gentlemen now conducting the business so satisfactorily to the public and creditably to themselves. Having grown, as it were, into the business from infancy, they bring to it a life time of study, the result of which is they have to-day a business house that stands as a monument to their commercial enterprise and integrity. Gentlemen whose business brings them daily from all parts of the city near to this house have only to step in, give their orders, return to their homes in the evening and find the choice fresh groceries nicely put away to the satisfaction of the good housewife.

It is needless for us to attempt to enumerate what they have, for, in a word, they supply everything an epicure could wish or ordinary mortals require. They have *everything in the first-class grocery line*, their prices lower, their goods better than elsewhere in the city, a call only being necessary to convince the most skeptical that the prices of their choice goods are cheaper than common goods are that are sold all over the city.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, recently closed, is said to have been the finest and most successful exhibitions of the kind ever held in this country.

We are much gratified at being able to announce the fact that a prominent Philadelphia concern *stands at the head of the list of awards* in the Sewing-machine Department, receiving the GOLD MEDAL for the Machine. This is another flattering recognition of the superior skill and ingenuity of our Philadelphia mechanics. A well-merited compliment, as all must admit who are acquainted with the high character of their workmanship.

We extract the following from the report of the judges:—"*The sewing-machine that exhibits the greatest novelty, advancement, and improvement; does the greatest variety of useful work, equal in construction, workmanship, and design to any and* ALL *others on exhibition, is the* AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING-MACHINE."

The office and salesrooms of the Company manufacturing this splendid machine are at No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. *All should see it.* See advertisement in another column.

No. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

NICKEL PLATING is as beautiful as a maiden's blush. The ladies are its chief patrons, as it saves endless trouble in scouring and rejuvenates old ware, and makes stair rods as bright as polished steel.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

A PERFORMANCE, CONSISTING OF A French and an English play, in aid of the victims of the war in France, will be given early in December next, at the AMATEUR DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street.

Application for tickets to be made at No. 1527 Spruce street, to Madame D'Herrilly, delegate of the New York Bazaar for the Relief of the Sufferers by the War in France. 11 17 6t4

GRAND CONCERT, AT CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock, BY THOMAS E. HARKINS,

Assisted by the following eminent talent:—

Madame SOPHIE MOZART, the eminent Soprano, of New York.

CARL WOLFSOHN, the distinguished composer and Pianist Virtuoso.

Madame JENNIE KEMPTON, of New York, the great American Contralto (her first appearance since her professional tour in Italy.)

Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, the celebrated and always popular Tenor.

Mr. T. A'BECKETT, Accompanyist, and others.

The programme will be thoroughly varied and highly interesting, and the entertainment will prove well worthy of patronage.

Tickets One Dollar. To be obtained only at the Piano Warerooms of Messrs. Gould & Fischer, No. 923 Chesnut street. 11 17 5t

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright. ALSO, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs. *For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.* 9 16 tf GOULD & FISCHER. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St. WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, 9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

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PORTER & COATES, No. 822 CHESNUT Street, have lately received, direct from their agent in Europe, a choice, invoice of

FINE ENGLISH PAINTINGS,

including some superior works of art, which they now offer to picture buyers at reasonable prices. Largest Stock in the city of

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FRAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MODERATE PRICES.

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Cloths,	Overcoatings,
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Fine Whitney Beaver	$10 to $16	OVERCOATS.
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Fine All-wool Suits	$10	WINTER SUITS.
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PIO NONO AND HIS COUNCILORS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Pope Pius the Ninth.—St. Peter's and the Vatican.—The Pope in his Chair of State.—The Procession.—The Council Chamber.—Bishop Dupanloup.—Archbishop Manning.—Father Beckx.—Bishop Strossmayer.—Reading of the Decree.
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE HANLON TRIAL.

AFTER lengthy deliberation the jury in the Hanlon case have at last rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and few persons who have read the proceedings of the trial will question the justice of this decision. Of Hanlon's guilt there is scarcely a shadow of doubt, and we presume that the only question which has caused even momentary hesitation in the minds of the jury was the propriety of basing a conviction, mainly, on the testimony of a fellow-convict of the prisoner. It was right that the jury should pause and scan the evidence thoroughly to see whether Dunn was substantially corroborated, and we presume that the verdict is based on the belief that the veracity of his statement was well attested. The imputed crime is so hideous, and the efforts of the officers of justice to bring the offender to trial have so long been baffled, that this case was invested with extraordinary interest. The escape of Mary Mohrman's murderer would have been a standing reproach to our police and our Courts; and if the jury is right in pointing out Hanlon as the guilty man, he deserves the most condign punishment, and Messrs. Sheppard and Hagert are worthy of great praise for the skill and assiduity they have displayed in the trial of such a terrible criminal.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE British lion has been aroused at last. He has tamely submitted to many taunts and threats. He has treated with sublime indifference the appeals for aid made by nations which had a legitimate claim to his assistance. He has turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of France, the remonstrances of Prussia, and the American demands for justice. He has suffered Napoleon to cajole him and Bismarck to bully him without daring to give vent to an angry growl. But his slow wrath has, nevertheless, now been once more enkindled by a provocation similar to that which has provoked an exhibition of his prowess on former occasions. Other governmental beasts may spit in his face without having the insult resented; but they must beware how they attempt, either directly or remotely, to release his clutch upon any portion of the prey designed for his capacious maw. At any cost, and at all hazards, he must have his roast beef and plum pudding. To secure this great end of existence millions of Englishmen must be reduced to pauperism, so that an abundance of cheap labor may make the selfish gospel of free-trade profitable; and millions of the unhappy people of Ireland and of India must be starved outright. The details of the Eastern question are so fully described in an elaborate article upon the first page of to-day's TELEGRAPH that it is unnecessary to refer to them here. The underlying cause of the intense feeling aroused among the supremely selfish governing and trading classes of Great Britain by the demand for a revision or abrogation of the treaty of Paris is the fear that, if the Russian policy prevails, the British dominion over a hundred millions of Asiatic serfs will be seriously threatened. To perpetuate her cruel system of oppression and impoverishment in India she arms at last to fight nominally in behalf of the effete despotism of the Turk, but really to bolster up her own despotic power in the East, which is a thousand times more ruinous, oppressive, disgraceful, and cruel than Mahommedan sway. Spain became poor in spite of the extortions perpetrated by her Pizarros upon a comparatively few millions of the aborigines of the New World, but thousands of greedy Englishmen have grown rich by infinitely more cruel extortions practiced against hundreds of millions of British India, and it is to perpetuate these robberies that England now draws her rusty sword. The jealousies of Austria and Italy are awakened by the fear that if Russia acquires a firm foothold on the Mediterranean she will convert it into a Russian lake, and these jealousies may prompt them to take a part in the contemplated fray; but England, if she fights at all, will fight for the privilege of oppressing, starving, and plundering India. Triumphant in many contests waged to gratify her rapacity, her murderous selfishness must sooner or later be fearfully punished and rebuked; and if she provokes a conflict with Russia now, the beginning of the end may be near at hand, and the fears of the just Englishmen who have from time to time spoken of British rule in England as Thomas Jefferson spoke years ago of slavery in America, may speedily be realized. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind very fine."

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE opposition now being manifested to the plan of the Public Buildings Commission to place one large and imposing edifice at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, instead of scattering a number of smaller structures over the four Penn Squares, means nothing more nor less than that a desperate effort will be made by the property owners in the neighborhood of Independence and Washington Squares to set aside the emphatic verdict of the people given at the election last month. The law under which the commission is now acting clearly and emphatically gives them the power either to locate the public buildings in one mass upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, or to put them up separately upon the four squares. That this is the meaning of the law will be apparent to any disinterested person who will read it, and it cannot be tortured to mean anything else except by the merest quibbling. That those who protest that the law gives the commissioners no authority to put in execution the proposed plan are not honest in the position they now take, can be shown from their own declarations previous to the election. The main argument urged by the anti-Penn-Squarites was that the law did authorize the erection of the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets. The direful consequences that would ensue if this were done furnished the theme for the majority of the editorials that appeared in the newspapers published in the neighborhood of Sixth and Seventh and Chesnut streets, and "coffin" advertisements and posters were put before the eyes of the citizens of Philadelphia to terrify them into the belief that Broad and Market streets would be irretrievably ruined if the public buildings were placed at their intersection. In spite of all this, such a majority was given at the polls in favor of the Penn Square site as ought to have put the question at rest forever.

If the ring of property holders who are now endeavoring to defeat the expressed will of the people in this matter can manage by legal proceedings to embarrass the commissioners, they will only delay the erection of the buildings, and cause an expenditure of money that had much better be devoted to some other object. That the result of the election last month will ever be set aside there is not the slightest reason to believe, and it is eminently discreditable that a great municipal enterprise should be delayed merely to gratify the spleen of a few persons who are endeavoring to further their own interests at the expense of and against the wishes of a majority of their fellow-citizens. An effort will doubtless be made in Councils this afternoon to authorize legal proceedings against the commissioners to prevent them from carrying out their plans, but we hope sincerely that there will be sufficient influence in both chambers to prevent any such folly. It is an absurdity that the city of Philadelphia should commence an expensive litigation for the purpose of obstructing a great municipal enterprise, and if Councils consent to anything of the kind, they will make Philadelphia the laughing stock of the whole country. The commissioners, for their part, would act properly if they would commence at once to cut down the trees and remove the railings upon the Penn Squares, for then the chances that they will be interfered with will be less than they are now, and their opponents, seeing that they are determined to carry out their plans, may be induced to give up the contest.

NOTICES.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

ITEMS OF THE DAY—THE RIGHT KIND OF A MONUMENT.—The house of CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South Third street, is one of the oldest established in this city, having a continuous existence since 1806, passing in 1826 into the hands of William L. Maddock, sire of one of the present amiable and enterprising gentlemen now conducting the business so satisfactorily to the public and creditably to themselves. Having grown, as it were, into the business from infancy, they bring to it a life time of study, the result of which is they have to-day a business house that stands as a monument to their commercial enterprise and integrity. Gentlemen whose business brings them daily from all parts of the city near to this house have only to step in, give their orders, return to their homes in the evening and find the choice fresh groceries nicely put away to the satisfaction of the good housewife.

It is needless for us to attempt to enumerate what they have, for, in a word, they supply everything an epicure could wish or ordinary mortals require. They have *everything in the first-class grocery line*, their prices lower, their goods better than elsewhere in the city, a call only being necessary to convince the most skeptical that the prices of their choice goods are cheaper than common goods are that are sold all over the city.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, recently closed, is said to have been the finest and most successful exhibitions of the kind ever held in this country.

We are much gratified at being able to announce the fact that a prominent Philadelphia concern *stands at the head of the list of awards* in the Sewing-machine Department, receiving the GOLD MEDAL for the Machine. This is another flattering recognition of the superior skill and ingenuity of our Philadelphia mechanics. A well-merited compliment, as all must admit who are acquainted with the high character of their workmanship.

We extract the following from the report of the judges:—"*The sewing-machine that exhibits the greatest novelty, advancement, and improvement; does the greatest variety of useful work, equal in construction, workmanship, and design to any and* ALL *others on exhibition, is the* AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING-MACHINE."

The office and salesrooms of the Company manufacturing this splendid machine are at No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. *All should see it.* See advertisement in another column.

No. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

NICKEL PLATING is as beautiful as a maiden's blush. The ladies are its chief patrons, as it saves endless trouble in scouring and rejuvenates old ware, and makes stair rods as bright as polished steel.

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BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

A PERFORMANCE, CONSISTING OF A French and an English play, in aid of the victims of the war in France, will be given early in December next, at the AMATEUR DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street.
Application for tickets to be made at No. 1527 Spruce street, to Madame D'Hervilly, delegate of the New York Bazaar for the Relief of the Sufferers by the War in France. 11 17 6t*

GRAND CONCERT, AT CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock, BY THOMAS E. HARKINS,
Assisted by the following eminent talent:—
Madame SOPHIE MOZART, the eminent Soprano, of New York.
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Madame JENNIE KEMPTON, of New York, the great American Contralto (her first appearance since her professional tour in Italy.)
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, the celebrated and always popular Tenor.
Mr. T. A'BECKETT, Accompanyist, and others.
The programme will be thoroughly varied and highly interesting, and the entertainment will prove well worthy of patronage.
Tickets One Dollar. To be obtained only at the Piano Warerooms of Messrs. Gould & Fischer, No. 923 Chesnut street. 11 17 5t

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Special attention is called to their new
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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Transports of a Reprieved Convict—Glad to go to the State Prison for Life.

George D. Cary, confined in the Syracuse Penitentiary, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Hoffman to imprisonment in the Auburn Prison for life. When the document was read to him he was overjoyed, dancing about his cell and frequently exclaiming. "Bully for the Governor! He's a Democrat, and so am I!" On the same day he wrote the following letter:—

ONONDAGA PENITENTIARY, Nov. 11, 1870.—Dear Mother:—I have had good news this morning. Mother, I am going to State Prison for life! Oh! ain't I glad of this! I know it is a hard word to say—I'm glad to go to State Prison for life. But think of the gallows two weeks from to-day! Oh! mother, God has done this for me; I asked Him to spare me another year, and He has! Mother, when you get in trouble ask God to help you and He will, as He did me. Oh! how can I thank Him for that! "His loving kindness, oh, how good!" Mother, when I am in State Prison you will come sometimes to see me—won't you, mother? Mother, don't forget God. Thank Him for what He has done for me. I shall not forget Him. He is my friend forever—in this world and the next. Mother, God has saved your son from the gallows! I may never see you again after I leave this place. If not, we may meet in heaven. Jesus said he would go up and prepare a place for us, and then he would come for us. You will find it in the fourteenth chapter of St. John, the third verse. Mother, I want you all to seek for it now—so he can have it ready. I had rather be here as I now feel than to be out and have al my sins upon me, as they were when I came home last spring. Mother, Jesus says, "Come and follow me, and I will save you." I look up and say, "Blessed Jesus." Then he smiles on me. Oh, mother, you don't know how happy I am! It isn't because I am going to the State Prison, it is because God is with me, and Jesus, my dear Saviour! Good-by, my dear mother.

Your affectionate son,
GEORGE D. CARY.

On the next day Cary wrote the following letter to the citizens of Syracuse—

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY, Nov. 12, 1870.—To the Citizens of Syracuse:—I thank you a thousand times for the kindness you have done for me, and saved me from the gallows. You have given me time to repent before my God of all the sins I ever done. I was a poor, drunken, penniless murderer before my God, and now I have time to repent, and I will make good use of it. I will not idle my time away in sinful thought, and when I go to State Prison, there I will try to serve the rules of the prison and my God, until he calls me away, and then I hope I will be ready to meet him and all of my kind friends that have saved me from that dreadful fate that was before me and close at hand. I will think of what you have done for me on the 25th of this month. When that hour comes, then I can say to-day would have been my last day on earth if it had not been for them kind hearts that felt for me and saved me from it. Oh! how can I thank you all for that kind favor you all done me, and you have saved me from the gallows and from that everlasting death.

May God be with you all forever and ever.

From GEORGE D. CARY.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Meyerbeer's opera of *Dinorah* will be performed this evening for the first time in English, with Miss Rose Hersee as "Dinorah," Miss Fannie Goodwin as the "First Goatherd," Mrs. Zelda Seguin as the "Second Goatherd," Mr. Bowler as "Correntin," Mr. Laurence as "Hoel," Mr. Chatterson as "Claude," and Mr. Howell as "Louis." In order that the effect of the grand symphony may not be interfered with, no interruption will be permitted during its performance, and the audience is therefore requested to be seated by five minutes before 8 o'clock. This is a proper request, and it should be respected by the public.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will this evening personate "Major Wellington de Boots" in the comedy of *A Widow Hunt*, and "Simon Purefoy" in the comic sketch of *He's Jack Sheppard*.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. James A. Oates and her burlesque company will perform in the English adaptation of Herve's *opera bouffe* of *Petit Faust*.

AT THE ARCH the dramatization of *Edwin Drood*, by Messrs. Barton Hill and Robert Craig, will be performed this evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, now exhibiting at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets, will close in a few days, and those who wish to visit the great show should do so at once.

AT THE AMERICAN Mons. D'Atalie, the "man with the iron jaw," and Angela, the "female Samson," will perform some of their wonderful feats of skill and strength his evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Ethiopian burlesques, songs, dances, and other enlivening performances will be given this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, at its public rehearsal on Saturday afternoon next at Musical Fund Hall, will present a fine programme of classical and popular music.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of magic and ventriloquism at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

MR. THOMAS E. HARKINS announces that he will give a grand concert on Thursday evening, November 22, at Concert Hall. Mr. Harkins will be assisted by M'me Sophie Mozart, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, M'me Jennie Kempton, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. T. A'Beckett, and others. A programme of choice musical gems will be presented.

A CONCERT was given last evening at Concert Hall by a number of colored amateur musicians, in celebration of the third anniversary of Equity Lodge, No. 1344, G. U. O. of O. F. A large and appreciative audience was in attendance, and the whole affair passed off in excellent style. The programme, which included a number of fine musical selections, was excellently rendered, especially the duet from *Lucia di Lammermoor*, by Messrs. Mareo and Morris, the cavatina from *Ernani*, by Madame Brown, and the duet from *Trovatore*, by Madame Brown and Mr. Mareo. Madame Brown is really a very fine artist, with a highly cultivated voice and a superior method. The singing was cordially applauded, as was that of Mr. Mareo, who possesses a tenor voice of unusual sweetness.

CITY ITEMS.

A GREAT DEAL has been said this season about Kid Gloves, in regard to scarcity and consequent advanced prices. Many houses advanced their prices to extravagance, while others made but little advance, if any; and among the latter class we might mention the most prominent Kid Glove house in this city, the Messrs. A. & J. B. Bartholomew, of the *Great Kid Glove Emporium*, No. 23 N. Eighth street. This enterprising firm, on the rumors of European war, duplicated their large orders with the manufacturers of their unrivalled "Bartley" and celebrated "La Belle" Kid Gloves at a *fixed price*. Therefore the Messrs. Bartholomew can now show the largest stock and the greatest variety of shades and colors of any house in this city or in the United States, as their stock comprises forty-five different assortments, containing 377 different shades and colors, and at prices within the range of all. As above stated, many houses advanced their prices to extravagance, while the Messrs. Bartholomew held theirs firm at a more moderate price, and have made such rapid progress that many others have had to reduce prices to have any claim on the public patronage. Therefore we would recommend our readers to give the *Great Kid Glove Emporium* a call before purchasing elsewhere. They will next week receive a case of two and three buttoned Gloves, opera shades and white.

CHINA AT AUCTION.—GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, will close out the entire stock at auction, commencing Friday morning, November 18, at half-past 10 o'clock.

THREE CHEERS!

NOW,
ALTOGETHER,
HURRA!
HURRA!
HURRA!
FOR THE
BROWN STONE HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or nivation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 923 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

MARRIED.

HENDEL—GLADDING.—On November 15, 1870, by the Rev. Jonathan Turner, Mr. JOHN B. HENDEL to MRS. SALLIE E. GLADDING, both of Philadelphia.

MINGUS—HUMPHRYS.—On the 11th October, 1870, by Rev. W. C. Robinson, No. 252 North Thirteenth street, Mr. WILLIAM H. H. MINGUS to Miss MARTHA M. HUMPHRYS, of this city.

PRABODY—MILLER.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. Father Reilly, J. CRISSY PRABODY to REBECCA, eldest daughter of Samuel P. Miller, all of this city.

DIED.

KENTON.—On the evening of the 16th instant, ELLA S., wife of Levi Kenton.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, John P. Rees, No. 708 Erie street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MCLAUGHLIN.—After a lingering illness, ELLEN KANE, wife of James McLaughlin, aged 42 years.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 1736 Filbert street, on Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the 15th instant, CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1213 Franklin street, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th, at 1 o'clock. Proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

YOST.—On the 15th instant, EDWIN NEWTON, son of Samuel and Rebecca Yost, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 14 West Sellers street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, 19th instant, at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE DEDICATION SERVICES OF THE ARCH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH will be held on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The doors will be opened at half past 2.

Bishop SIMPSON will preach the sermon on that occasion.

Appropriate services will be held during the week as follows, to which the public are invited:—

THURSDAY—3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Bishop Simpson.
THURSDAY—3 o'clock P. M. Dedication of Church.
THURSDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D.
FRIDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D.
SUNDAY—10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Bishop Janes.
SUNDAY—2½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school Services.
" 7½ " " Sermon by Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D. D.
MONDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Anniversary of Church Extension Society.
TUESDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. J. L. Withrow.
WEDNESDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Sale of Pews.
THURSDAY—7½ o'clock P. M. Thanksgiving Services and Love Feast. 11 16 2t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. 10 22 4w

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.

W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 7w

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 10 1 7w

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation of the First Presbyterian Church will hold their monthly meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Lecture Room, WASHINGTON SQUARE and SEVENTH Street. Two essays will be read by members of the association. Rev. H. JOHNSON, D. D., will address the meeting. Young gentlemen and ladies are cordially invited to attend. 1t*

☞ HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S CLASSIC taste would delight in the LETTER PRESS COPIES taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 10 1 Tw

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 Tw

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 Tw

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 1 Tw

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON

HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK:

3 cases Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks, at $1·50, $1·75, $2·00, $2·50 to $4·00 a yard.
1 case Lupin's All-wool Black Poplin Biarritz, at $1·25.
2 cases Black All-wool French Merinoes, at 87½c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.
2 cases Black Alpacas, of the best make, at 37½, 50, 62½, and 75 cents.
1 case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, and best make imported.
1 case Black and White Striped Poplins, 31 cts.
1 case Black and White Dot Delaines, 18¾ cts.
2 cases Black English Crapes and Veils.
30 cartons Lubin's Black Thibet Long Shawls, all qualities, wool fringes and hemmed borders.
20 cartons Jouvin, Doyon & Co. Ladies' Plain Black Kid Gloves, at $2·00 a pair.
1 carton Black Barege for Veils.
1 carton Black Silk Brussels Net for Veils.

ALSO,

Black All-wool Ottoman Poplins, $1 25.
Black Silk and Wool Corded Poplins, $1·25.
Black Lining Silks.
Black Crape Trimmings.
New styles White Tarlatan Colors.
Black Satin De Chines, 75 cents, etc. etc.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT St.,

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1230 CHESNUT STREET. **1230**

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON,
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RUSSIAN SABLES,
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FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
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And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!
LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!
10 25 tuths2m

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THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up

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French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made up to order.

NEW STORE.

MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy. FOX & BURKART,
11 16 6t* No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

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FOR RENT — ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTEENTH.—A Ten-roomed Residence in good order. Stationary wash-stands and the modern conveniences. Only $500.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
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TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 728 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH Floors of the commodious stores Nos. 117 and 119 CHESNUT Street, 42 by 75 feet. Well lighted. Good front entrance. Apply on the premises. 11 17 3t

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CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF IOWA,

Connecting St. Louis and St. Paul.

Now Nearly Completed.

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ONE MILLION

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Of the Company remain, which are offered at the very low rate of

90 and Accrued interest.

Among their advantages are—

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4th. It has great advantages in carrying coal North and bringing lumber South.
5th. The Mortgage is only $16,000 per mile, while many other roads are bonded to double this amount.
6th. The road is principally owned by bankers and other capitalists, who have invested a large sum in its construction, and who have every reason to take care of its obligations.
7th. A First Mortgage for so small an amount, upon a road so near completion, and in such strong hands, may well be considered a perfectly safe security.

We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy First-class Railroad Securities—such as these—than the present. With any further decline in Gold, Governments must decline also.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 PINE Street, New York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

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No. 114 South THIRD Street,
11 10 thstu6t PHILADELPHIA.

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" PINEAPPLES,		" FIGS,	
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EDWARDS' STANDARD FRESH PEACHES.
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Fine Almeria Grapes,
New Paper Shell Almonds,
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Choice White Almeria Grapes,
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CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS, RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

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THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole
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SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYE-BET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
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LIQUID FUEL COMPANY.
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OFFICERS.
ROBERT CRANE, President.
JOHN P. GREEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. R. ROBERTS, Superintendent.
HENRY BALDWIN, Jr., Secretary.

This Company is engaged in the Manufacture and Sale of Machines, and in the Sale of Rights and Royalties, under the Whipple & Dickerson Patents, in the State of Pennsylvania. They are ready to contract for county or individual rights, and to put machines covering this valuable process in successful operation.

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"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
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New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
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This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

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LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

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CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m6p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
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ENGINES,
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FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
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EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK. tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

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FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
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Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

PROPOSALS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS (Texas and Louisiana), CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 31, 1870.

The advertisement from this office, dated Austin, Texas, September 15, 1870, inviting "Proposals for Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so as to require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1871.

The clause requiring the transportation to be "furnished exclusively by Horse and Mule Teams" is revoked.

A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertisement dated September 15, 1870, must be attached to each proposal.

By order of the Department Commander.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas. 11 17 6t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1330 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 16t

THE MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The December number of the *Galaxy* presents the following list of articles:—

"Lady Judith—A Tale of Two Continents," by Justin McCarthy, chapters IX and X; "Love and Friendship," by L. F.; "My Friend the Feudal Baron," by T. A. Dodge; "A New Phase of Druidism," by J. Jackson Jarves; "Katrina on the Porch—A Bit of Turner put into Words," by Alice Cary; "Overland," chapters XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXI; "Some of my Experiences—Extracts from the Autobiography of Mr. Thurlow Weed," by Thurlow Weed; "A Happy Woman," by M. R. W.; "International Copyright," by Charles Astor Bristed; "An Afternoon at Wilhelmshohe," by Alice Gray; "Loss," by Mary L. Ritter; "Told by an Octoroon," by Maria Louise Pool; "David, King of Israel," in Two Parts—Part I—by A. H. Guernsey; "Shakespeare as a Plagiarist," by Abby Sage Richardson; "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Current Literature;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

We make the following extract from Mrs. Abby Sage McFarland-Richardson's paper on "Shakespeare as a Plagiarist:"—

At the time Shakespeare was manager of a theatre, there was a large stock of unprinted plays, many of them the usual ephemeral ornaments of the stage which were the property of the players or managers—sometimes also of the nobleman whose servants the company styled themselves. These plays were forbidden to be printed, lest they should become common and so pall on popular taste. Even the plays of Shakespeare were thus "stayed" from publication, and it is probable that to his own managerial thrift we owe this delay in preparing his works for the press, before his premature death made such a labor impossible. Of the MSS. which formed such a theatrical stock, Shakespeare became part owner when he purchased his share of the theatre; and it can never be ascertained how many such plays might have been indebted to a few rapid touches from his pen to keep the theatre running for a brief season, before they went into obscurity. Many of these have met the fate of waste paper long ago. Many were burned, perhaps in the fire in which perished so many plays of Heywood, Chapman, and numberless other writers (what treasures may have gone to ashes there, it makes the heart sick to think of). A few, in which here and there the lines glow with the familiar fire which has made them immortal, are still found in editions of Shakespeare's works, and those of other poets of his age.

Take the old play of *The Taming of the Shrew*, for instance, of which we have an ancient original, and compare it with Shakespeare's own play. The two are exactly alike in conception, plot, and character. We can hardly tell, taking them scene by scene and line by line, where they differ, yet the difference is immeasurable. It is the miracle of transfusion from glowing life channels into dry and withered veins.

It has been conjectured that this old play was wholly or partially the work of Marlowe; but I do not find any proof, except that in it occurs some lines found in Marlowe's *Faust*. There is no internal evidence to support the hypothesis. Marlowe is purely a tragic poet. His attempts at comedy are weak and forced, generally coarse, while *The Taming of the Shrew*, although a comedy of broad fun, is witty without grossness. Marlowe's verses, too, are more flowing and graceful than those of the old play. I should think it much more probable that Robert Greene might have written the whole of it. In it may be detected the frequency of foreign allusions, the singular, somewhat cramped style of versification, and the same type of characters which distinguish Greene's plays.

Whether or no this play was first written by some of the less fortunate group of playwrights to which Greene belonged, it is very likely that among those which Shakespeare had rewritten and brought out as his own, there may have been some pieces of his rivals. With what bitterness then would they behold their own bantlings basking in the sunlight of public favor, while they stood unrecognised out in the cold! What to them was the trick of genius by which the line so dead had been made to live? To them it was nothing but a line marred. It is said that Greene was the very first English poet who ever wrote for bread. If, in addition to his other miseries, he was obliged to sell his tragedy or comedy for the few shillings to pay for his dinner, and then see it adapted to the stage and brought out as the latest by Will Shakespeare, how his pickled herring must have choked him, and his Rhenish tasted bitter as gall, even while he tried to laugh it off in the brightest corner of the dingy tavern where his revels are held. Peele may have been a ragged philosopher, indifferent to fame or fortune if he could gull somebody out of a supper or a coat; but Greene and Marlowe suffered from other causes than empty cups and empty pockets.

There are one or two mentions of an old play of *Hamlet*, which was written as early as 1587. Very likely it had been performed before Shakespeare came up to London. Of all our losses in English literature, I most regret the loss of this old play. We have still the story of Hamlet on which both plays are founded; but to have been able to follow the construction of *Hamlet* step by step, beginning with the story, tracing it through the older play, and seeing it in its full symmetry in our own; *Hamlet*, seems to me the richest of lost pleasures.

Malone, I believe, has supposed that Thomas Kyd was the author of this old play of *Hamlet*. That cannot now be truly known, but certainly Shakespeare shows familiarity with Kyd's plays, especially the *Spanish Tragedy*, in which Burbage won his earlier laurels. In the last-named play occurs the situation similar to that presented in *Hamlet*, of performing a play before the king, in which "Jeronimo" plots to kill some of the courtiers who take part in the play, that he may avenge his son's murder. The piece ends with a general slaughter, which sweeps off as many characters as the last scene in *Hamlet*.

The villain in the *Spanish Tragedy*, too, always suggests to me some of the smooth villainy of "Iago;" and there are a few lines spoken by Isabella in Kyd's play, which recall Macbeth's speech to the physician, "Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" Isabella says:—

> So that, you say, will purge the eye,
> And this the head?
> Ah, but none of them will purge the heart,
> And there's no medicine left for my disease.

There are two old plays of *King John* and *King Lier*, which must have been written soon after Shakespeare came to the metropolis, which he has liberally used in his own plays. It is not impossible that he himself may have had a hand in the *King Lier*, as it was first written. The ending of this differs from Shakespeare's version, and was of a sort to suit Mr. Thackeray, who avers that he always looks at the end of the novel he intends to read, to make sure it does not turn out badly. In this old play the lives of "Lear" and "Cordelia" are spared, they are restored to their thrones, and poetical justice is meted out to all the offenders.

The other old play, *John a Gaunt*, Henslowe mentions as having been the work of three different authors, Haughton, Hathaway, and Day. Shakespeare has taken them both as his models, with the same coolness with which he has appropriated *The Taming of the Shrew*, and put them through the same wonderful transformation.

—From Mark Twain's "Memoranda" we cull the following:—

MY WATCH—AN INSTRUCTIVE LITTLE TALE.

My beautiful new watch had run eighteen months without losing or gaining, and without breaking any part of its machinery or stopping. I had come to believe it infallible in its judgments about the time of day, and to consider its constitution and its anatomy imperishable. But at last, one night, I let it run down. I grieved about it as if it were a recognized messenger and forerunner of calamity. But by-and-by I cheered up, set the watch by guess, and commanded my bodings and superstitions to depart. Next day I stepped into the chief jeweller's to set it by the exact time, and the head of the establishment took it out of my hand and proceeded to set it for me. Then he said, "She is four minutes slow—regulator wants pushing up." I tried to stop him—tried to make him understand that the watch kept perfect time. But no; all this human cabbage could see was that the watch was four minutes slow, and the regulator must be pushed up a little; and so, while I danced around him in anguish, and beseeched him to let the watch alone, he calmly and cruelly did the shameful deed. My watch began to gain. It gained faster and faster day by day. Within the week it sickened to a raging fever; and its pulse went up to a hundred and fifty in the shade. At the end of two months it had left all the timepieces of the town far in the rear, and was a fraction over thirteen days ahead of the almanac. It was away into November enjoying the snow, while the October leaves were still turning. It hurried up house-rent, bills payable, and such things, in such a ruinous way that I could not abide it. I took it to the watchmaker to be regulated. He asked me if I had ever had it repaired. I said no, it had never needed any repairing. He looked a look of vicious happiness and eagerly pried the watch open, then put a small dice-box into his eye and peered into its machinery. He said it wanted cleaning and oiling, besides regulating; come in a week. After being cleaned and oiled and regulated, my watch slowed down to that degree that it ticked like a tolling bell. I began to be left by trains, I failed all appointments, I got to missing my dinner; my watch strung out three days' grace to four and let me go to protest; I gradually drifted back into yesterday, then day before, then into last week, and by and by the comprehension came upon me that all solitary and alone I was lingering along in week before last, and the world was out of sight. I seemed to detect in myself a sort of sneaking fellow-feeling for the mummy in the museum, and a desire to swap news with him. I went to a watchmaker again. He took the watch all to pieces while I waited, and then said the barrel was "swelled." He said he could reduce it in three days. After this the watch averaged well, but nothing more. For half a day it would go like the very mischief, and keep up such a barking, and wheezing, and whopping, and sneezing, and snorting that I could not hear myself think for the disturbance; and as long as it held out, there was not a watch in the land that stood any chance against it. But the rest of the day it would keep on slowing down and fooling along until all the clocks it had left behind caught up again. So at last, at the end of twenty-four hours, it would trot up to the judges' stand all right and just on time. It would show a fair and square average, and no man could say it had done more or less than its duty. But a correct average is only a mild virtue in a watch, and I took this instrument to another watchmaker. He said the kingbolt was broken. I said I was glad it was nothing more serious. To tell the plain truth, I had no idea what the kingbolt was, but I did not choose to appear ignorant to a stranger. He repaired the kingbolt, but what the watch gained in one way it lost in another. It would run awhile and then stop awhile, and then run awhile again, and so on, using its own discretion about the intervals. And every time it went off it kicked back like a musket. I padded my breast for a few days, but finally took the watch to another watchmaker. He picked it all to pieces and turned the ruin over and over under his glass; and then he said there appeared to be something the matter with the hair-trigger. He fixed it, and gave it a fresh start. It did well now, except that always at ten minutes to ten the hands would shut together like a pair of scissors, and from that time forth they would travel together. The oldest man in the world could not make head or tail of the time of day by such a watch, and so I went again to have the thing repaired. This person said that the crystal had got bent and that the mainspring was not straight. He also remarked that part of the works needed half-soling. He made these things all right, and then my timepiece performed unexceptionably, save that now and then, after working along quietly for nearly eight hours, everything inside would let go all of a sudden and begin to buzz like a bee, and the hands would straightway begin to spin round and round so fast that their individuality was lost completely, and they simply seemed a delicate spider's web over the face of the watch. She would reel off the next twenty-four hours in six or seven minutes, and then stop with a bang. I went with a heavy heart to one more watchmaker, and looked on while he took her to pieces. Then I prepared to cross-question him rigidly, for this thing was getting serious. The watch had cost two hundred originally, and I seemed to have paid out two or three thousand for repairs. While I waited and looked on, I presently recognized in this watchmaker an old acquaintance—a steamboat engineer of other days, and not a good engineer either. He examined all the parts carefully, just as the other watchmakers had done, and then delivered his verdict with the same confidence of manner.

He said:—

"She makes too much steam—you want to hang the monkey-wrench on the safety-valve!"

I brained him on the spot, and had him buried at my own expense.

My uncle William (now deceased, alas!) used to say that a good horse was a good horse until it had run away once, and that a good watch was a good watch until the repairers got a chance at it. And he used to wonder what became of all the unsuccessful tinkers, and gunsmiths, and shoemakers, and blacksmiths; but nobody could ever tell him.

—From Turner & Co. we have received the following magazines:—

Godey's Lady's Book for December is illustrated with several steel engravings, wood-cuts, and fashion plates, and it presents a pleasant variety of reading matter in various departments of literature.

The December number of the *Lady's Friend* has a steel page frontispiece and title, a double page colored fashion plate, numerous wood engravings, and an entertaining series of stories, poems, and hints in housewifery.

The Transatlantic for December contains a great variety of attractive stories and sketches culled from the best foreign periodicals.

—*Peters' Musical Monthly* for November is filled with popular musical selections adapted to all varieties of tastes.

—*The Coachmakers' International Journal* for November contains much interesting and valuable information that will be appreciated by the coachmaking fraternity.

—The November number of *The Manufacturer and Builder* presents a number of scientific and practical articles on subjects connected with all departments of manufacturing and building.

—The October number of *The American Architects' and Builders' Monthly* is illustrated with several fine lithographic architectural designs, and it contains a series of excellent artistic and practical papers from the pens of able writers.

THE HAPPY LAND FOR UNHAPPY MARRIED COUPLES.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of November 10 says:—

The divorce laws of our State, and the manner in which they have been administered by our courts, have brought lasting disgrace upon Indiana. It is useless for us to say that we are imposed upon by unscrupulous parties from other States. It is a notorious fact that our laws invite people of all nations to come to Indiana and rid themselves of irksome marital bonds. From Russia, France, England, Germany, the Canadas, and from every State in the Union, discontented husbands and wives have flocked to Indiana to procure divorces. As the law stood for some years, an applicant for divorce could file a petition the day he came to the State, and in a few weeks have a decree releasing him from his marriage vows. Divorce seekers hunted in couples. It frequently happened that a lady would arrive in Indianapolis with a male travelling companion, file her petition for divorce from an absent husband the same day, procure a decree dissolving the marriage contract, based upon the evidence of the gentleman friend, and marry her witness before leaving town—all of which was accomplished within a period of five or six weeks. A celebrated actress filed a petition asking a divorce from her husband on the ground of alleged cruelty. The charge was sustained by proof that, while coming from San Francisco to New York on an ocean steamer, the lady found her affinity in a gay and festive young gentleman who was in the habit of quoting Byron to her on deck while her husband was in his lonely state-room. A sharp reprimand from her cruel husband brought tears to the little woman's eyes, and for this an Indiana Judge gave her a decree which released her from the insupportable tyranny of her liege lord. Another case:—A lady travelling to Indiana in company with her second choice in pursuit of divorce and a second marriage, had testified her faith in the liberality of our laws and in the honor of her future husband in a very unequivocal manner. The judge in whose court the case was pending had a fit of judicial stubbornness, and under the depressing influences of an indigestible dinner had denied the application. The poor woman was in a dilemma, and the plan of escape by "swallowing both horns" had not yet been promulgated by the *Sentinel*. She appealed to her attorney, who informed her that justice and divorces could be dispensed by the judicial fiat alone. She left her attorney in tears. The next morning his Honor came upon the bench and, before the reading of the minutes, said he had disposed of an important case the evening previous in a hasty manner, and that, after considering the case more fully, he was satisfied that the petitioner was entitled to a divorce. It was decreed accordingly. The lady and her witness were married in haste and the happy pair left the city with an exalted opinion of Indiana justice. Nearly every court house in Indiana has been the scene of such farces. Our Legislature attempted to modify these evils by an enactment requiring applicants for divorces to be bona fide residents of the State one year before petitioning for divorce. This has lessened, though it has not fully met, the evil. Our laws allow divorces for too many and too slight causes. The list of specified causes are:—1. Adultery; 2. Impotency; 3. Abandonment; 4. Cruelty; 5. Drunkenness; 6. Failure of husband to make reasonable provision for his family; 7. The conviction of either party after marriage of an infamous crime; 8. Any other cause for which the court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted. This last, we take it, is "coming it strong" for even this time of free love, free religion, and general social disenthralment. Some legislation is needed to make our State less attractive to divorce hunters. Some one has suggested an amendment to our laws which would go far toward bringing about the desired change. It is this:—Let the law provide that no Indiana Court shall decree a divorce for any cause that has originated beyond the limits of our own State. We are aware that such an enactment would impose hardships in some cases, but these would be greatly overbalanced by the good results which would flow from the change.

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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THE ITALIAN PEASANT.

The condition of the Italian peasant is in some respects worse, and in many respects better, than that of his English brother. He has a better soil and a better climate, to begin with; fewer wants, and a greater capacity for enjoying life. He is often a poor man, but seldom a pauper, in the legal sense of the word. His appearance in England and elsewhere as an organ-grinder is not a result of poverty, but of a desire to escape from the conscription, or to elude the laws of his native country, which are very severe in certain cases, though much milder than they were a few years ago. Most of these vagabonds have run away from home, leaving behind them parents or families who are respectable; or, if young, have been sold or "farmed out" to master organ-grinders, with or without their parents' consent, at so much a head, or in gangs of six or eight, like convicts. It is quite a mistake to suppose that these wanderers are the outpourings of the Italian streets. They are generally vagrants and beggars—perhaps criminals—because they have come to England. In their own country they have the means of subsistence.

Many of thh organ-grinders of London are peasants from the mountain districts of Italy. They speak a language of their own—a patois made up of the waifs and strays of various dialects—a kind of Babel of sounds which would be unintelligible in the cities and large towns of their native land. Most of the image men are Tuscans, or inhabitants of Lucca and Modena. The hurdy-gurdy boys are Savoyards and Piedmontese. The Pifferari, or Italian pipers, some of whom have bagpipes like the Scotch Highlanders, are Sicilians and Calabresi; but in some rare instances a Roman or a Tuscan minstrel is to be found in the streets of London dancing a jig or singing a plaintive song in pure Italian. Most of these adventurers live and vegetate in the dark courts and alleys of Clerkenwell and Soho square—haunts of vice and misery, where Italy may look for her exiled children any day in the year, and claim them, too, if she have a mind (which she has not), together with all the organ-grinders or others who infest the metropolis. One and all are peasants, or relatives and friends of peasants; people who began life as farmers or farm servants—landlords of wretched hovels—landed proprietors of fields and cabbage gardens.

The peasantry of Italy may be divided into two great classes: the contadini and the paesani, or the upper and lower classes of peasants. The cultivators of the soil are an independent race. They are the fellow-laborers of the ox, but they are not ploughmen or peasants in the English sense of the word. They associate with dogs, horses, and sheep; but they are their own masters. They are the children of nature. They call themselves the citizens of the woods. They are proud and ignorant at the same time. They have a flower's right to grow on their native heath, a lark's privilege to sing in the fields. They are as much a part of the landscape as the trees themselves. Their defect is that they take root. You may cut them down, or they will die in their places, as their fathers did before them; but you cannot induce them to leave the country, unless it be for criminal or political reasons.

Let us take a glance at the English peasant, and compare his qualities—good, bad, or indifferent—with those of the Italian contadino.

We all know the defects of the English swain; now rude he is, how unwieldy, how unable to compete with mechanics in the race for wealth. In nine cases out of ten he is a drudge, a thing, and not a man, part of the machinery of a farm-house; in some cases a pauper, and in others a slave—if people can be called slaves who have the right to die of starvation and the liberty to go to the workhouse! But, in spite of his defects, and the defects of his position, he is a more substantial being than his Italian prototype. He has greater powers of endurance, and he endures with a better grace. He is thankful for small mercies; he works and plays with a will; and he starves in a good-humored sort of way, as if he thought his time were come. But send him abroad, put him on his own land in a new country, give him in Australia or America the chances which an Italian peasant has at home, and ten to one he will prosper, and bring about, or help to bring about, the prosperity of others. For the English workingman is never more at home than when he is abroad. He knows that he is a man as well as an Englishman; an inhabitant of the earth, not of a part of it; a native of the land on whose possessions the sun never set. Not so the Italian peasant. For him Italy is everything, the world nothing. If he transplants himself, he languishes. He knows no history but the history of Rome, no sun but that which shines on his father's fields. He likes money well enough, but he would rather live on a crust of bread or chestnut flour in his own land (chestnut porridge is the great staple of food in Central Italy) than live on milk and honey in a foreign clime. He owns, or partly owns, the field he cultivates. He is never very rich, and never utterly destitute. He may send his wife and children out to beg, or become a beggar himself when work is slack and the winter harvest—that of the chestnut-tree—has been gathered in, but he has always a roof to cover him, a household fire from which no landlord can expel him, a hut which he has inherited with his name, and which is as much a part of his identity as the snail's shell is a part of its body.

The contadini of the North of Italy make, as a rule, very good farmers. They are more industrious than the peasants of Naples, and better educated than the men who work in the fields and vineyards of Tuscany; but they are not so refined as the latter, and they speak Italian as people speak a language they have acquired by study. To them the language Tuscana—the national speech of Italy—is a foreign tongue. They learn it—they do not inherit it; they are Italy's foster-chilren. Thus it comes to pass that they are obliged to become scholars, or at least the pupils of a schoolmaster, before they can put themselves into communication with the authorities. Their local speech is not recognized by the law. Sermons are preached, proclamations are issued, law-suits are carried on, in a language which is as strange to them as the English language used to be to the inhabitants of the interior of Wales. Nor is this the case solely with the peasantry; the middle and even the upper classes are sadly at a loss sometimes to express themselves in proper language, so that they are often compelled to speak a foreign tongue (say French or German), in order to make themselves understood in polite society. French is becoming quite the rage in Lombardy and Venetia, where ladies and gentlemen of good position do not scruple to speak bad French in preference to good Italian; perhaps because they fear that provincial accent will slip out. I have said that the peasants of the North of Italy speak patois; but when they read and write (as they often do) they read and write Italian, and not Piedmontese, or lingua Lombarda. This is the sense in which the northern peasantry are better educated than those of the midland provinces, though, according to all accounts, they are less nobly gifted by nature, and spring from "barbarians," and not from the ancient Romans: some say from the Goths and Vandals. The peasants of Tuscany pride themselves on having a gentler pedigree. Their patois is the language of scholars. Dante wrote in it, Galileo thought in it, Italy is being governed by it at the present day. The shepherd-boy who tends his flocks on the mountains of the Val d'Arno and knows nothing of books except that they have been forbidden by the priest, talks more correctly and pronounces his words better than the average Lombard gantleman. He can improvise poetry, or, I should say, poetical phrases, better than a lawyer can defend his client, or a doctor talk to his sick man, in many of the northern towns. Nay, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the lower classes of Tuscany are born in the purple of literature, just as the birds of the forest are born songsters. They talk correctly as the fish swims properly; as fire burns with a due regard to the rules of chemistry without knowing them; as leaves fall to the ground in obedience to the law of gravitation. You may find peasants and charcoal-burners in the midland provinces of Italy whose knowledge of the Divins Comedy and the Two Orlandi (Orlando Furioso and Orlando Innammorato) is as profound as that of an Italian litterato; nay, it may be, profounder, for while the latter has often a large library to fall back upon, the peasant is confined to his ancient epics: the books he has learnt by tradition, as a child learns fairy tales, by word of mouth and memory, and not by book or pen, though now and then his natural powers are eked out by a little learning. The majority of the peasants are, of course, ignorant of these chefs-d'œuvre, and those who can read by the card do not always read poetry: the Reali di Francia, the story of Bertoldo and Bertoldino (a kind of prose epic), and the legends and litanies of the saints, being among their favorite books.

The Italian peasantry contribute very largely to the military resources of the country. They supply the great bulk of the soldiers; they are the raw material which the Italian Government employs to fight its battles and defend its frontiers; turning them in some cases into heroes, and in others into powder machines—warranted, gun in hand, to go off at a moment's notice. Do not let it be supposed, however, that these sons of the soil are exceptionally brave and warlike; that they take a particular delight in fighting, or in achieving military glory. They are simply poor (poor at least in ready money), and cannot buy themselves off from the government. If soldiering were a matter of choice, it is doubtful whether the king would receive as many recruits from the peasantry as would suffice to equip a single regiment. The contadini are a peaceful race: docile and patient to a fault; capable of great acts of self-denial, but not addicted to rebellion or to political or social risings, either in defense of a right or in revenge for a wrong; a very different class of men to the peasantry of Kent and the bluff yeomanry of Yorkshire. The Italian contadini enter the army because they are obliged to do so. Every strong and hearty lad, whether he be peer or peasant, is liable to be claimed by the conscription as soon as he attains his nineteenth year, provided he be not maimed, or below the average height, or proved to be the only support and comfort of a widowed mother. Of course the peer is bought off from the rank and file; he is enabled to enter the army as an officer if he be so inclined, but once the fine is paid he is exempt from the conscription, and his government must look elsewhere for his substitute. The peasantry are thus called into requisition twice over—once for themselves, and once for their fine-paying neighbors. But they reap many advantages from their forced service in the camp; they learn Italian; they become civilized: they go back to their native villages (at the age of twenty-five) with an acquired taste for books and letter-writing, and are looked upon as gentlemen—perhaps as heroes—by their old associates.

A considerable number of the non-readers in Italy are good story-tellers and reciters of ballads, and some of them make what is called poetry on their own account. This is particularly the case in the South and in some of the central provinces, where education of a practical kind has (until recently) been much neglected. Where schools flourish, home-philosophy, sometimes called mother-wit, is generally found to be on the decline. Old women lose their importance: old men look to their sons and daughters, and not to the priest, for instruction. No more peasants, brooding over the old classics, make a reputation as local poets; no more village sybils thunder forth anathemas in blank verse, or lull their children, or their children's children, to sleep with cradle-songs in seventy or eighty verses, interspersed with Litanies and Ave Marias. To find such customs now-a-days you must go to secluded spots, far away from the track of the schoolmaster; to romantic hills and valleys where the priest is still supreme; to villages suspended from the crags like eagles' nests, and supposed (but not proved) to have been built at the breaking up of the Roman empire by feudal chiefs, or robbers, who were making war on their sovereign. It would almost appear as if poetry of a certain class cannot exist in an enlightened age. Ivy looks best on a ruin; ballads do not flourish in an age of newspapers. Perhaps it is because ballads, being in one sense an inferior kind of newspaper, are driven out of the market by the real article. Look at education, what it is doing in Italy: how it is breaking the soil (like a large steam plough), and preparing the country for a new harvest! But in removing the rubbish and obstructions which beset its path, it removes many beautiful things; not alone the weeds of ignorance and superstition, but the wild flowers of tradition and poetry. And these are the sights which one sees in Italy in this year of grace; the lazzaroni of Naples swept away, or forced to become honest members of society; the gondeliers of Venice reformed, and educated, and properly controlled by the authorities; the brigands of Calabria and the Roman States shot or imprisoned as convicts; the pifferari and wandering minstrels—poor peasants, with their wives and families, who used to sing so prettily at the wayside shrines and in front of the pictures of the Virgin Mary—sent to the reformatory or the workhouse. But it is impossible not to regret some of the old customs and traditions which are being destroyed along with these errors and abuses.

Tuscany and Lombardy, as well as Naples and the Roman States, contain many of the secluded spots above alluded to, "spots" composed of villages, and even small towns, where newspapers are unknown, books a forbidden rarity, and candles (tallow, wax, and composite) highly esteemed as articles of religion. The peasantry of these places are still in the sixteenth century. Every man, woman, and child places his and her conscience in the hands of the local priest. Soul money, or a tax on dead people, is levied, and paid with cheerfulness. Taxes are raised on sin, indulgences (or permission to sin) are bought and sold in secret, and people taught that the wages of sin is not death, as stated in the Scriptures, but absolution and eternal life. The fact is the Italian peasantry are the great bulwark of the Church of Rome. When these fall off the Pope may begin to despair; but so long as these remain faithful—that is to say, as long as they remain ignorant and superstitious—there will be no prospect of a change of tactics on the part of the priesthood, either as regards soul-money for the dead, or sin-money for the living, or the worship of graven images throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Among the most horrible of the superstitions of the peasantry, is the belief in the advocacy of little children—babies, who die as soon as they are baptized, or as soon after baptism as is consistent with a belief in their entire innocence and purity. Children who die young are called "advocates," or avvocati, because they are said to go to heaven without passing into purgatory, and plead for their parents and relations at the right hand of God. Many old women (chiefly grandmothers), and not a few fathers and mothers, have been convicted of compassing the deaths of children, not wickedly or maliciously, but in a pious, God-fearing sort of way, in order to have "friends in heaven" when their time comes. Do not suppose that they murder the children. Nothing of the sort. They simply let them alone and keep the doctor at a distance. If they are ill they say the hand of God is upon them. If friends interpose, and insist on something being done, they mutter a Latin prayer, and resign themselves to what they are pleased to call the "wishes of the Almighty." I have known cases where mothers have prayed that their innocent little children might die during illness, and cried bitterly when the coffin was being carried out of doors. But such cases are not frequent.

The peasantry of Lombardy and Venetia are more prosperous than those of Central Italy. At any rate, they eat and drink more copiously, and are able to afford themselves greater luxuries. They earn more, and they spend more than their southern brothers, and their food is not always coarse and unpalatable. Thus, in the central districts, among the hills of Tuscany, Lucca, and Modena, the contadini eat nothing but necce and polenta, which are the Italian names for chesnut bread and chesnut porridge. A little salt, a good deal of water, and a few handfuls of chesnut flour thrown into a large cauldron (suspended from the inside of the chimney by a chain with a hook to it), form the ingredients of their morning meal. The same mixture, cooked in a different way—baked between two bricks, or rolled up (and boiled) in a towel, like a plum-pudding—serves for a dinner, and provides (in the shape of leavings) for a supper later in the day. The peasantry of the Tuscan Alps rarely, if ever, eat meat, except on Sundays and the holidays of the Church. Eggs and milk are luxuries, because the poor like to sell them to the rich, and a loaf is considered quite a treat by the children of the peasantry; nay, it is one about which many hard-working people know nothing at all except by hearsay. This state of things would be simply intolerable to the peasantry of the north of Italy. The northern contadino is accustomed to a butcher's meat on six days in the week. On Friday, as in duty bound, he fasts; that is to say, he eats fish, and as much miscellaneous food as he likes, taking Friday's allowance of meat on Sundays between mass and vespers. The breakfast of the Lombard peasantry consists of porridge made of Indian corn, baker's bread, with cheese or butter, and other simple viands, which, in some cases, are accompanied by wine (home made, or bought from some neighboring farm), to enable them to endure the fatigues of the field. The air is keener than in the South, and the men and women of Lombardy and Venetia, being hardier and more industrious than the Italians of a softer clime, require more food to keep them alive.

In certain parts of Italy, principally in the midland provinces, the young men of the peasant classes "emigrate" for a few weeks or months in the beginning of winter, and repair to Corsica and Sardinia, and certain marsh lands on the Italian coast of the Mediterranean called Maremme, where there is work to be done in the shape of draining fields, cutting down trees, making and transporting charcoal in the forest lands, and maybap building bridges and roads. These "emigrants"—if they can be called by such a name—generally take their departure in the month of November, after the gathering of the chestnuts. The women and old men, and the well-to-do young men of the peasant classes, stay at home to superintend the smoking of the autumn fruit—the chesnuts being placed in a kind of loft, with holes in the floor, above the metato, or kitchen fire, which has no chimney or outlet of any kind except the window and door—and a kind of lull takes place in the active life of the peasants. The old women take to their distaffs; the younger women sew and knit, or resume their studies in embroidery and straw plaiting; while the young men aforesaid make a pretence of looking after the fields and forests, where a stray nymph or two is generally to be met with drying clothes, or picking up sticks for the kitchen fire. Winter is a season of comparative security for these young women, who in summer rarely, if ever, venture out alone—not even a stone's throw from their father's house. The "roughs" are all away; the boisterous young men are hard at work in the marshes. A little friendly intercourse and homely affection is thus allowed to spring up between the youth of both sexes, who meet at the metato fires in the long winter evenings and tell stories and sing songs. When the spring returns the "emigrants" begin to make their appearance again—perhaps as early as the March violets—either one by one, or in batches of six or eight, as the case may be.

The peasantry of Italy are not much addicted to dancing, except in Carnival, and the priests denounce it as a peccato mortale, or deadly sin, when they have the chance. A village fete in most parts of Italy is a day on which there is nothing to do, when people walk about in their best clothes, eat and drink better than usual, and go to church three times instead of once; once to mass, once to vespers, and once to funzione in the evening.

The distinguishing features of a village "wake" in Italy—a harvest home, a vintage feast, or a veglione in the dead of winter—are eating and drinking, intermixed with singing (sacred and profane), and the offering up of prayers. Many lads of fifteen can rhyme and versify in the most surprising manner, now and then extorting praise (and money) from tourists, few of whom are, perhaps, aware that the improvvisatori of Italy are in the habit of using the same phrases over and over again, as people tell a Joe Miller, or a favorite pun, in different houses.

The Neapolitan peasants are, or used to be, quite famous for their extempore songs—many of them very elaborate—which they sang to their own music, like the wood-cutters of the South of France, alluded to by Madame Sand in her story of the "Maitres Sonneurs." I have heard of Italian peasants who could write verses about their friends and acquaintances who were working in the fields, and sing them (instead of working themselves) in a clear, soft, theatrical voice. I have heard of other peasants (also Italian) who could play the flute or flageolot, and dance as nimbly as a ballet-man; and of others who could fence and play at chess. It will be said (not without reason) that these accomplishments are not likely to be of much use to a hard-working clodhopper; but a certain civilizing or refining influence may be attributed to them, just as boors are likely to be improved by being brought into the society of ladies.—*All the Year Round.*

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STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
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Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
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Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
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SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
BREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419 36	
On Fire Risks	154,801 20	
		$954,220 56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489 32
		$1,456,709 88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746 79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295 46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500 98
		$1,184,796 44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555 93
Fire Losses	99,603 08
Return Premiums	81,921 69
Reinsurances	40,098 85
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,501 40
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000 12
Expenses	24,045 90
	$875,126 97
	$309,669 47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$360,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,993,557 50
	Cost, $1,264,447 24.	
Real Estate		$85,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		23,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		93,375 47
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value		3,912 00
Cash		142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke.
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, October, 1870.....561,139 12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale 2135 Walnut street.
HANDSOME CHANDELIERS, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the handsome silvered chandeliers and gas brackets, cut lustres, three fine French plate mantel mirrors, handsome gilt frames, rich Axminster, Wilton, English, Brussels, and other carpets, English oil cloths, etc. [11 16 2t

Assignee's Sale in Bankruptcy.
STOCK, GOOD WILL, UNEXPIRED LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A WINE-HOUSE AND RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT.
On Friday Morning,
18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 22 South Fourth street, the stock and fixtures, by order of V. C. Sweetman, assignee. 11 16 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HOUSEHOLD CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, Carpets, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Gas Chandeliers and Fixtures, Lace Window Curtains, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior furniture, including rich parlor suits in plush and terry; walnut chamber suits; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; dining-room tables, chairs, and sideboards; wardrobes; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; lace window curtains; lambrokins; cornices, etc.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture from families declining housekeeping.
PIANO-FORTES.—Also, three piano-fortes.
GAS CHANDELIERS.—Also, several chandeliers and other gas fixtures. 11 16 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc. 11 12 5t
NOTICE TO FURRIERS, SADDLERS, AND CARPET DEALERS.
We will include in above sale—
60 pieces 6-4 printed felts,
150 woollen crumb cloths, 9-4x12-4 to 12-4x16-4.
Also, a line of felt edgings. [11 15 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 15 5t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning, [11 16 5t
November 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

IMPORTERS' SALE.
ELEGANT AGATE, AMARMO, AND SIENA VASES, Urns and Ornaments, Bronzes, Bisquet Figures, Card Receivers, Alabaster Groups and Statuettes.
On Friday Morning,
November 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street. No reserve.
May be examined on Thursday, 17th inst. 1t 15 3t

Peremptory Sale at Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street.
ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA, RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE, RICH FANCY GOODS, STONE CHINA, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 1022 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire stock of elegant decorated French china dinner, dessert, and tea services white French china; Richly cut glass liquor sets, including decanters, goblets, champagnes, wines, tumblers, cordials; fine Bohemian glassware; rich fancy goods; handsome vases; cologne sets; stone china; pressed glassware, etc.
May be examined on the afternoon and evening of Thursday and on the morning of sale. 11 16 2t

Sale No. 231 North Ninth street.
SUPERIOR PARLOR FURNITURE, HANDSOME WALNUT CHAMBER FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 N. Ninth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including—Superior parlor furniture; 2 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; elegant rosewood 7-octave pianoforte made by Meyer; handsome Brussels carpets; fine French china; glassware, etc. [11 15 4t
May be seen early on the morning of sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 9 4t

FURS, FURS.
NINTH LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, ROBES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 18, at 10 o'clock. 11 14 4t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation for the Relief of H. Donlugh.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Police Department for the relief of H. Donlugh, who was injured and disabled in the discharge of his duty in front of No. 2041 Federal street. And the warrants shall be drawn for the payment of the same by the Mayor, in such amounts from time to time as he may deem advisable.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 16 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Placing Willington Street upon the Public Plan.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and hereby are directed to place upon the plans of the city a certain street called Willington street, with a width of fifty feet, and located at the distance of one hundred and seventy-two feet and ten inches westward from Sixteenth street, and parallel therewith, extending from Master street to Columbia avenue.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council,

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Russian Question.

England Unprepared for War.

Her Defeat Already Predicted

THE WAR IN FRANCE

Sortie by the Belfort Garrison.

Reported Capture of German Steamers

The Spanish Throne.

Duke of Aosta Elected King

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

England Unprepared for War.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Intense excitement prevails in Government circles here relative to the threatened complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure the revision of the Paris treaty. The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war, and all its traditional aims are imperilled.

The Crisis and the Market.

The Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, is hastening the armament of the nation.

There is much excitement at the Stock Exchange, and securities of all kinds are declining. Breadstuffs are advancing correspondingly.

Insolence of the Russian Demand.

The crisis forms the theme of newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of Russia's demand, that it is insolent in the last degree. The journals on the Continent take no pains to disguise their satisfaction that

Great Britain and Her Colonies

would suffer more severely in case of war against Russia than France has suffered in her contest with Prussia. All the great powers of Europe are ready to reconsider the Paris treaty of 1856.

Earl Granville's Reply

to Prince Gortschakoff's circular denounces the right of Russia to recognize the European situation as releasing her from the obligations of a solemn treaty. It also denies that, assuming as true that one of the contracting powers considers itself released from a treaty, the others are at liberty to disregard it. It further says, instead of any such announcement,

Russia Should Have Invited

the powers to consider the subject.

The *Times* has a strong article this morning on the grave situation of affairs. It says if the Russians put a fleet in the Black Sea Turkey will be able to sweep it off, and if she is not, England and other powers are bound to do so.

England will Stand Firm.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—All the papers here speak of the Russian demand as insolent. England will stand firm to her treaty engagements, and will not stand alone. Throughout England the

Preparations for Defense

are extensive. Gibraltar is being reprovisioned, and the Government is purchasing powder in large quantities. In the event of a

Declaration of War.

Egypt, Servia, and Roumania will unite against Turkey for their independence.

Ministers in Conference.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—Baron von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, was in conference with the British and Turkish Ministers on Tuesday upon the question raised by Russia.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Duke of Aosta Elected King.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—The Cortez have elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain by a vote of 191 against 120. Madrid is animated by no disorder as reported.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Affairs at Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A late number of the Paris *Temps* admitted that an offensive movement on the part of Genoral Trochu could alone save the city.

The Belfort Garrison.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Yesterday the garrison at Belfort made a sortie, but was repulsed by the Prussians. The garrison lost two hundred killed and wounded and fifty-eight prisoners.

Capture of the German Steamers Hansa and Leipzig.

GREAT GRIMSBY, England, Nov. 17.—The North German Lloyds steamships Hansa and Leipzig, the former running between New York and Bremen, and the latter between Baltimore and Bremen, have been captured by French men-of-war. Particulars are wanting. Seventy-eight passengers were taken with the Hansa and twenty with the Leipzig.

Second Despatch—The Captures Denied.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., agents of the Bremen line, have received messages announcing the safe arrival of the steamers Hansa, Leipsic and Hanover at Bremer Haven, after having touched at Grimsby.

Prince Gortschakoff's Note—A History of the Treaty of Paris—Why it Should be Abrogated.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.—The following is the full text of Gortschakoff's circular:—

Gortschakoff to Baron Brunnow, communicated to Granville by Brunnow, Nov. 9.

"TZARSKOE SELO, Oct. 19.—Baron: The successive alterations which the compromises considered to be the foundation of the equilibrium of Europe have in these last days undergone, have obliged the Imperial Cabinet to examine the influence upon the political position of Russia resulting therefrom. Among these compromises that which interests us most directly is the treaty of the 18th-30th March, 1856. The special convention between the two Powers bordering on the Black Sea annexed to this treaty, contains an engagement on the part of Russia to limit her naval forces to inconsiderable dimensions. In return, this treaty offered her the principle of the neutralization of that sea.

"In the view of the signatory powers, this principle was to remove all possibility of conflict, whether between the powers bordering on the Black Sea or between them and the maritime powers. It was to increase the number of territories called by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the benefits of neutrality, and so to protect Russia herself from all danger of aggressions.

"The experience of fifteen years has proved that this principle, upon which depends the security of the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian Empire in this direction, rests only on a theory. In fact, while Russia, disarmed in the Black sea, has even by a declaration recorded in the protocols of the conferences legally denied herself the possibility of taking efficient measures of maritime defense in the adjacent seas and ports, Turkey preserved the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and the Straits, France and England preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean.

"Moreover, by the terms of the treaty, the entrance to the Black Sea is formally and forever prohibited to the flag of war, whether of the Riparian powers or any other power. But by virtue of the convention called the Straits convention, the passage through these Straits is closed to flags of war, only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coasts of the Russian Empire remain exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of less powerful States, as soon as they possess naval forces, to which Russia would be able to oppose only a few vessels of small dimensions.

"The treaty of 18th-30th March, 1856, moreover, has not escaped the infractions to which most of the European compromises have been subject, and in presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that written law, founded upon respect for treaties as a base of public law and rule for the relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times.

"We have seen the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the fate of which had been fixed by the treaty of peace and by the subsequent protocols under the guarantee of the great powers, effect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these compromises, and which led them first to union, then to the summoning of a foreign prince. These events occurred with the consent of the Porte and the acquiescence of the great powers, or at least without the latter having thought it necessary to make their decrees respected.

"The representative of Russia was the only one to raise his voice to point out to the Cabinets that by this toleration they would put themselves in contradiction to the explicit stipulations of the treaty. Beyond doubt, if these concessions, granted to one of the Christian nationalities of the East, had resulted from a genial understanding between the Cabinets and the Porte, by virtue of a principle applicable to the whole of the Christian populations of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet would have had nothing to do but applaud. But they were exclusive.

"The Imperial Cabinet then could not but be struck with the fact that it had been possible to infringe with impunity the treaty of 1856, but a few years after its conclusion, in one of its essential clauses, in the face of the Great Powers assembled in conference at Paris, and representing as a whole the high collective authority upon which rested the peace of the East. This infraction was not the only one. At several intervals, and under various pretexts, the entrance to the Straits has been opened to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters."

[The remainder of this despatch had not reached us at the time of going to press.—ED.]

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 17—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91¾ for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¾. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened heavy; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales are estimated at only 7000 bales. California white Wheat, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d.; old red Western spring, 9s. 3d.; and 9s. 11d.@10s. for new; red winter, 10s. 4d.@10s. 5d.; new Corn, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 17—Linseed Oil declining.

LONDON, Nov. 17—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92 for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 85¾. Stocks dull; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 108¾; Great Western, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—1:30 P. M.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. Breadstuffs active.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Pacific Railroad Banditti.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 16.—The same party of Mormons who caught four of the Central Pacific Railroad mail robbers, near this city, brought in another, late last night, named Dan Taylor, who was captured after a hard race. It is understood that he has confessed to being a party in the robbery.

FROM NEW YORK.

A College Burned in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 17.—Professor De Graff's military and collegiate institute, at the corner of Court and Stone streets, was burned to-day, with fifty stand of arms belonging to the Royan Zouaves. Loss about $20,000. Insured for $16,000.

Silver Shipments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The steamship Samaria takes $144,962 in silver bars to Europe to day.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Stocks heavy. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 106¾; do. 1865, do. 106¾; do. 1865, new, 109; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 66; Cumberland preferred, 80; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 135¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 42¾.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW MUSEUM.—The new structure recently erected at the northwest corner of Ninth and Arch streets by Messrs. Carncross & Dixey, as a museum, is rapidly approaching completion. Workmen have been in the building night and day for some time past, and it is expected that their labors will have proceeded sufficiently far by the end of next week to permit of the establishment being thrown open to the public at that time. The firm have spared no expense in fitting it up in a decidedly sunstantial manner and in placing in it all the modern conveniences incident to the business which is to be transacted within its walls. It is adapted to the purposes of a theatre and a museum, which will contain a collection of articles of every description, attention having been principally paid to rarity. As the workmen finish a floor, the articles intended for exhibition are placed in position, and numbers of wild beasts are already in place. The fourth floor is devoted to this portion of the museum, and in addition there is a genuine Chinese tea shop. The third floor will be devoted to curiosities in the shape of minerals, statues, paintings, etc. On the second floor will be kept relics of our forefathers, while the first floor will be confined to the exhibition of stuffed animals and beautiful birds. When finished the museum will be one of the most complete ever seen in this country. The theatre will seat about 1200 people, and will when lighted up will present a really beautiful appearance.

ELECTIONS BY COUNCILS THIS AFTERNOON.—This afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, is the time fixed by Councils last week to meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing three directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a member of the Board of Port Wardens to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel V. Merrick, Esq. The Republican candidates for these positions, nominated in caucus recently, will be elected. They are as follows:—

For Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad—Alexander M. Fox, William Ansbach, and G. Morrison Coates.

For Port Warden—Francis C. Hill.

STABBING AFFAIR.—About eight o'clock last evening a disturbance occurred at the corner of Penn and South streets, during which John Flaherty, aged 19 years, living in Congress street, below Second, was stabbed in the shoulder and wrist, inflicting serious wounds. It is not known what provoked the assault. The perpetrator of the deed was soon after arrested at a public house in Penn street, below South, by officers McCullough and Hamilton, and was taken to the Second District Police Station. Flaherty's wounds are considered to be of a serious character. He is at present receiving treatment in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—A man named William Robertson attended the ball of the Goodwill at National Guards' Hall last night, and behaved in a very disorderly manner. Sergeant Coates remonstrated with him, whereupon the obstreperous character struck the officer in the face. Robertson was thereupon taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Quirk, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—On Monday night three copper stills were stolen from the distillery of Mr. McGuigan, at Twenty-fourth and Kent street. Last evening, Lieutenant Flaherty and Policeman Campbell, from information received, visited Pine street wharf, on the Schuylkill, and recovered the stolen property secreted under a pile of dirt.

FUGITIVE.—John Baines was arrested at Vine street wharf yesterday, upon the charge of being a fugitive from custody, from Camden, New Jersey, where he is indicted for the larceny of a coil of rope. John will be sent back to Camden for trial.

CITY TAXATION.

The Annual Expenditures and Tax Rate of the City Since its Consolidation.

Below we give a table, carefully compiled from the reports of the City Controller, which embraces the annual expenses of the city and the fluctuations in the tax-rate since 1854, the year of consolidation. As two months' expenditures for 1870 are yet to be made, the figures for that year are still incomplete. To the list we append the estimates for the year 1871, as well as the estimates for 1870, both of which are indicated by an asterisk (*):—

Years.	Annual Expenses of Departments.	Annual Interest on City Debt	Total Annual Expenditures	Tax Rate.
1854...	$2,742,388	.....	$2,742,388	$1·50
1855...	3,976,998	$904,319	4,880,617	1·50
1856...	4,208,507	962,311	5,170,818	1·90
1857...	3,877,015	1,111,569	4,988,584	2·00
1858...	3,883,606	1,112,250	4,975,856	1·85
1859...	5,009,569	1,115,137	6,124,706	1 75
1860...	4,015,463	1,171,190	5,186,653	1·75
1861...	3,927,941	1,183,926	5,111,867	2·00
1862...	4,292,194	1,259,076	5,551,270	2·00
1863...	5,279,091	1,383,653	6,662,854	2·00
1864...	5,700,154	1,546,777	7,226,931	2·00
1865...	6,281,350	1,801,569	8,082,929	2·50
1866...	6,492,265	2,011,471	8,503,676	4·00
1867...	6,962,936	2,127,749	9,090,685	4·00
1868...	7,049,264	2,223,804	9,273,068	1·40
1869...	8,139,560	2,327,183	10,466,743	1·80
1870...	6,534,876	2,624,160	9,159,036	1·80
" *..	8,652,102	2,500,000	11,152,102	....
1871*..	6,622,740	3,000,000	9,622,740	....

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—At noon to-day the Coroner continued the inquest in the case of John P. Slavin, who died from injuries received in a firemen's riot at Twenty-first and South streets. Policeman Doland was called, and testified that he did not see a blow struck, nor did not know that Slavin was injured until he was told so by a Mr. McDermott; he heard a cry of fight, and ran between the two carriages—the Reliance and the Hope—when a fireman attempted to strike him; at that time there were several persons in a stooping position, but he did not see Slavin on the ground.

The jury retired and rendered the following verdict:—We find that the deceased, John P. Slavin, came to his death from violence by a blow from some blunt instrument in the hands of Hugh Johnson on the morning of the 6th of November, 1870.

The Coroner also held an inquest in the case of Frederick Wahl, aged 48 years, residing at St. John street below Callowhill, for whose burial a certificate had been issued by Dr. Tiedeman, giving the cause of his death as apoplexy, when the facts are that he died from a fracture of the skull received in a fall.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased; there were external marks of violence; upon dissection he found quite an extensive bruise on the back part of the head; there was a fracture five inches long running across the occipital bone through the orbital plate of the temple; this fracture communicated with the foramen magnum; upon the other side of this opening there was another fracture, less extensive; the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull, received by either a blow or a fall; the symptoms of apoplexy are similar to those from compression; the bleeding from the nose and ears as in this case was enough to satisfy any physician that death was the result of violence of some kind. Dr. Shapleigh thought it was nothing more than carelessness on the part of the doctor in giving a certificate of death from apoplexy.

Edward C. Allen and John C. Allen, Jacob Beisanger, and other witnesses were called and testified that on last Sunday morning Mr. Wahl visited Mr. Beisinger, at the latter's residence, No. 402 North Second street, and in going down a flight of stairs accidentally fell and received the injuries described. Mrs. Wahl testified that Dr. Tiedeman was called on to attend her husband; he only remained in the house about a quarter of an hour, and then ordered an application of mustard to his wrists and legs; he also gave a prescription for some medicine; he made no inquiries as to whether his patient had met with a fall, but said something about him having a bruise on the head; Dr. Tiedeman never returned, and witness sent a boy to his office and obtained from him the certificate of death from apoplexy; the Doctor had never attended Mr. Wahl before.

The jury rendered a verdict of death from a fall.

ILLNESS OF STATE SENATOR WATT.—A rumor prevailed on the streets about noon to-day that Hon. William W. Watt, State Senator from the First district, comprising the southwestern wards of this city, was dead. On repairing to his residence, No. 1915 Lombard street, we found that the rumor was premature. The Senator was lying in as extremely critical condition, and all hopes of his ultimate recovery had been given up by the attending physician. He has been sick since Friday last, and has gradually sank under a complication of diseases until now, when he may expire at any moment. He has been unconscious for some days, failing to recognize his dearest and most intimate friends. Mr. Watt was about 50 years of age, and has long been prominent in our local and State politics. Some years ago he was a member of the Assembly, and in 1869 was the Republican candidate for Senator in the First district, and after a long contest which had been instituted by his opponent, Mr. A. J. Diamond, the seat was awarded to him.

A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION.—Last evening, a number of our citizens of the Jewish persuasion met and formed an organization for entertainments in aid of the various Hebrew Charity Societies of Philadelphia. The following officers were elected:—Master of Ceremonies, W. B. Huckenburg; President, Sermann Hamburger; Treasurer, Abraham Hart; Secretary, Simon W. Fleisher. The ball was fixed for January 25, 1871.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest near Wissahicken station, on the Norristown Railroad, upon the body of James W. Battersley, aged 13 years, who was run over by a Ridge avenue car. The accident occurred about six o'clock last evening. The lad had one of his legs amputated, and he died soon after the operation was performed.

BADLY SCALDED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a child named Clara K[illegible], residing at at No. 1642 Ridge avenue, was badly scalded about the head and arms. Her brother, in carrying a kettle of boiling water, was forced to drop it from the escape of steam, and the contents splattered over his little sister, who was seated on the floor.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Hanna, chairman of the Committee on Fire Department, will present to Common Council this afternoon a bill to create a paid fire department. At the same time, it is said, numerous petitions will be presented asking for the desired change.

INFANT.—About half-past 4 o'clock this morning a lamplighter, in going his rounds, found a female child, apparently about a week old, on the sidewalk on Twelfth street, near Melon.

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Delaware Harbor Police Station for a set of sails and two oars found at one of the wharves on the Delaware front.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST DIVISION.—On the occasion of the 1st Division parade on Thanksgiving Day, Major-General Meade will review the troops.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hanlon's Fate.

Verdict of the Jury.

Murder in the First Degree.

The Scene in Court.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

Murder will out, retribution will overtake the criminal, and the way of the transgressor shall be hard. Never were old sayings more thoroughly vindicated than in the result of the trial of John Hanlon for the fiendish murder of the innocent little girl Mary Mohrman. For a whole year this large community throbbed with futile indignation at the perpetration of so horrible a deed, and angry despair seemed to settle over it when month followed month and no clue to the murderer was obtained; and but for his own acts, following the bent of his brutal passions, he might have lived on and died a natural death, and an outraged law would never have been revenged. But Providence made him the instrument of his own detection and destruction, and, after serving one year's imprisonment for a kindred crime, he was brought to the bar of justice to answer for the death of this child. He procured the services of two learned gentlemen, brilliant lights of our talented bar, and his trial was connected with wonderful skill. Every privilege, every presumption was given him, every doubt was resolved in his favor by a merciful Court; the representatives of the Commonwealth prosecuted him with firmness and vigor, but made no attempt to encroach upon any right accorded him by the law, and if any such attempt had been made, it would have met with a firm resistance from his counsel. Fairly and impartially he was tried by twelve as honorable, intelligent, and conscientious men as could have been selected from any community. Our readers are perfectly familiar with the events of that interesting trial. Tuesday evening the jury retired to deliberate, and on the first ballot stood seven for conviction, three for acquittal, and two mute, the mute votes being cast because the gentlemen desired to have certain points gone over and discussed in the jury-room. Wednesday they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, and so all day and all night until this morning shortly before the court was opened, and then they made up their unanimous verdict. A very large crowd filled the hall this morning, and the prisoner sat alone unattended by any of his relatives. The jury came in looking grave, wearied, and even exhausted; several of them were noticed to be unusually pale. Their names were called of by Mr. Bull, the crier, and then Mr. Galton, the clerk, asked:—"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mr. Christman, acting as foreman, answered in a low, subdued tone of voice, "We have."

Here the silence throughout the entire place became almost painful.

The prisoner and the jurors were directed to stand up.

Mr. Galton—"How say you, gentlemen of the jury, do you find John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, the prisoner at the bar, guilty of the felony of murder in manner and form as he stands indicted, or not guilty?"

Mr. Christman—"Guilty."

Mr. Galton—"Of what degree?"

Mr. Christman—"We find him guilty of murder of the first degree."

The prisoner's counsel moved to have the jury polled, which was ordered by the Court, and each juror gave his vote emphatically as the foreman had given it.

The verdict was then recorded and read, and the jurors and prisoner resumed their seats, some of the former being affected to tears by the awful solemnity of the scene they were enacting—but the latter, the condemned wretch, was as hard and unmoved as a statue, not a nerve was seen to quiver to indicate the slightest emotion. The jurors shook hands with counsel on both sides in the manner of men who had, with the fear of God before them, faithfully and justly discharged a great and fearful duty, and then hastened to their homes, one, alas! to find that during his absence in the service of the public he had lost a dear brother, who was but yesterday covered by the grave. One gentleman, a neighbor of Judge Ludlow's, received an intimation that some dire calamity had happened in his family, and he rushed back into the court room in the greatest agitation and besought the Judge to tell him truly what it was, and his Honor had some difficulty in assuring him that his alarm was groundless and his loved ones were well.

The prisoner was hurried from the dock into the van and then hastily driven to prison. A few moments after his departure his sisters came in, and upon learning the result gave utterance to the most piteous and heart-rending moans and sobs. They were with commendable gentleness conducted by the officers into one of the ante-rooms.

The crowd now slowly dispersed, and soon the monotonous, dull Quarter Sessions business was put into motion. The jurors who were confined in the court house seventeen days and nights, expressed themselves satisfied with and grateful for the attention bestowed upon them, and the pains taken to secure their comfort. They had good sleeping accommodations, were well fed, and the officers who had them in charge were always ready and willing to do anything to render their position easy. They were contented with all, and were enabled to give the case their whole attention, and after a severe labor have acquitted themselves in such a manner that their consciences will ever be at rest upon this subject.

The following are the gentlemen who composed the jury:—

Thomas Creagmile, gentleman; James F. Bradfield, merchant; Joseph Winpenny, gentleman; C. P. B. Jeffry, gentleman; John Collins, glass blower; Hart Judah, gentleman; J. C. Christman, merchant; John Little, dealer; Thomas J. Lippincott, carpenter; Jeremiah Riley, blacksmith; George W. Turner, dealer; John Quigley, tailor.

At the instance of his counsel Hanlon was brought to court for a moment or two, while he made a motion for a new trial. The reasons will be filed within four days.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Hon. the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the Fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following Charters of Incorporation, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Sons and Daughters of Sheba.
2. Saint Edward's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
3. Liberty Council, No. 1, Sons and Daughters of Freedom.
4. The Preston Retreat. Amendment.
5. The City of Penn Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia
6. The Oxford Mutual Building and Loan Association.
7. The Library Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
8. Dispensary for Skin Diseases.
9. The Safe Deposit Building and Loan Association.
10. The Popular Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia.
11. Kingsessing Land Association.
12. The Practical Homestead Building and Loan Association.
13. Third Mutual Building Association of Philadelphia.
14. The Penn Mutual Building and Loan Association of Germantown.
15. David H. Schuyler Building and Loan Association.
16. The Aurora Building and Savings Association, No. 1.
17. Anthracite Loan Company.
18. The Penn Square Building and Loan Association.
19. The Philadelphia Artisans' Institute.
20. The Safe Building and Loan Association.
21. The Third New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.
22. The Active Building, Saving Fund, and Loan Association of Manayunk. Alterations, amendments, and improvements.
23. The Jefferson Male Beneficial Society of the City of Philadelphia.
24. The William Penn Building Association of Holmesburg.
25. The Tradesmens' Building and Loan Association, No. 3, of Philadelphia.
26. United Building Association.
27. Methodist Episcopal Congregational Church.
28. Robert B. Salter Build ng Association.
29. The Irving Literary Association.

RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

11 17th3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the "International House Hotel Company" have filed an application for change of name to the "Central Hotel Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

11 17 th3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(SEAL.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Big Creek Mining Company of the State of Pennsylvania" have filed an application for change of name to "The Santo Domingo Silver Mining Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.

11 17 th3t

HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Belt, and Hand.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m§ No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New King of Spain.

A Prussian Bark Destroyed.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

No Cabinet Changes to be Made

The President and Secretary Cox.

FROM EUROPE.

The Reported Capture of German Passenger Ships—A Prussian Bark Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The report which reached this city this morning of the capture of the German steamers Hansa and Leipzig was erroneous. Those steamers are now at Bremer Haven. The Prussian bark Hermann Helbemanns was blown up by a French frigate off the coast of Ireland yesterday. The story of the capture of the steamers probably originated from this circumstance.

Duke of Aosta Proclaimed King.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Several of the deputies who voted against the Duke of Aosta yesterday having changed their votes to the affirmative the Duke has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes. Salvos of artillery followed the proclamation. Twelve of the blank votes at the election yesterday were given by Carlists.

Hesse-Darmstadt and the German Confederacy.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—A treaty for admitting Hesse-Darmstadt into the North German Confederation has been signed by both parties. The negotiations with Bavaria are in a satisfactory shape. The elections for members of the new Parliament, as far as known, resulted as follows: Conservatives, 180; Old Liberals, 20; National Liberals, 110; Progressives, 40; Catholics, 40; others unclassified, 30.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—There have been some further changes in the Cabinet. Denall's resignation has been accepted, and Brock takes the Marine portfolio temporarily.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson Woodruff, unassigned, is ordered to report by letter to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board in New York city. First Lieutenant Wm. E. Horton, 24th Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

The President's Policy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President, it is ascertained, does not intend to make any issue with Senators Schurz, Sumner, and others who have undertaken to criticize his policy. He concedes that they have the right to criticize within the lines of the party. There will be no occasion for the so-called revenue reformers, who have hitherto acted with the Republican party, going over to the opposition except they are so disposed. The President will not do anything to force them into such a course.

The Turkish Mission.

Several parties are already looking after the position of Minister to Turkey, it having been announced that Wayne McVeigh, who was appointed last winter, is on his way home to resign. The President informed some applicants to-day that he had no official information of McVeigh's intention to resign. He will do nothing towards appointing a new Minister until McVeigh resigns.

No Cabinet Changes at Present.

It seems to be well understood that the President has no intention at present of making changes in the Cabinet. Pressure was brought to bear for the removal of Creswell, so that a Pennsylvanian might be appointed, but Grant did not yield to it. He is satisfied with the management of the Post Office Department, and has no desire to get rid of Creswell.

The President and Secretary Cox.

The President has received a large number of letters from prominent men all over the country endorsing his action in accepting the resignation of Cox. It is ascertained from private sources that President Wolsey and others, who signed the letter to Cox just after his withdrawal from the Cabinet, are satisfied now that they made a mistake. Their letter of condolence was written before the publication of the correspondence about the McGarrahan claim.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sentence Commuted.

LITTLE VALLEY, Nov. 17.—Daniel C. Burdick, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of November for the murder of H. H. Baker, colored, in Olean, in October, 1869, has received from Governor Hoffman a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Twenty-one proposals for United States bonds were received to-day, amounting to $4,735 250. The highest bid was 107·06, the lowest 106·46. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 106·46 to 106·50.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton unsettled and lower; sales 1800 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour firmer and advanced 10c.; sales of 16,000 barrels State at $4 95@6 90; Ohio at $5 80@6 40; Western at $4 95@6 90; Southern at $5 80@8 50. Wheat irregular and unsettled, and advanced 3@4c.; sales of 65,000 bushels new spring at $1 38; red Western at $1 40@1 44. Corn firmer; sales of 35,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80@82c.; old do. at 86@88c. Oats quiet; sales of 20,000 bushels Ohio at 61c.; Western at 60c Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $24 50; old, $24 25@24 50; prime, $20 50@21 50. Lard steady. Whisky nominal at 86½c.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Frost in Alabama.

MOBILE, Nov. 17.—There was a killing, freezing black frost here last night, the second frost this season. Absentees are returning, and the city is rapidly filling up.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, Old	101	500 sh Read	s10 50-55
$100 Sch N 6s '82	74¾	100 do	b30 50¾
$1900 C & Am 6s, '83	93¾	300 do	1s 50-56
$1000 Read 6s, 43-80	98	100 do	2d 50-56
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s	100	300 do	1s b60 50¾
5	wn 92¼	200 do	s5&1 50¾
$1000 City 6s New	102¾	100 do	50¾
$200 do	s5 wn 102¾	700 do	b60 50¾
50 do	c 102¾	100 do	b10 50¾
$3000 O C & A 7s, 1s	79	500 do	2d 50¾
$20000 Am Gold	s20 113	100 do	b60 wn 50¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold 1	80¾	100 do	b10 50¾
200 sh Penna R	1s 50	100 do	s5&1 50¾
100 do	50	100 do	2d & n 50¾
200 sh Read	1s b30 50¾	200 do	2d 50¾
100 do	50-50	300 do	s5 50¾
200 do	1s b30 50-50	200 do	50¾
1000 do	b60 50¾	100 do	b10 50¾
100 do	50¾	1000 do	& 1n 50¾
300 do	b60 50-50	100 do	s5 & 1n 50¾
500 do	b3 50¾	1000 do	1s b60 50¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92¾	9 sh Leh V R	52¾
$2000 Leh Gold L	89¾	478 do	52¾
$3000 Pa 6s, 2d s	105¾	100 sh Leh N	b60 52
$1000 Sun & E 7s	101	30 sh O C & A R R	45¼
$100 Leh 6s, '84	83¾	500 do	45¾
$2000 Pa 6s 2 m	99	600 do	b60 46
14 sh Franklin Fire Ins Co	500	2 sh Norris'n R	100
		100 sh Read	s5&1 50¾

FOURTH EDITION

THE CHINESE MISSIONS.

Important Missionary Meeting.

Cause of the Recent Massacres

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Funeral of Mr. Starbuck

A Brace of Suicides.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Missionary Meeting—Report of Chinese Missions.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a young missionary lately returned from China, where he has been laboring for twelve years, spoke in the Bromfield Street Church last night, giving an account of matters connected with the Methodist mission work in that country. After describing some of the difficulties attending the missionary work, he said there were no converts during the first ten years, but there are now nearly 2000 native Christians, and among them many ministers and lay preachers, who sometimes endure untold persecutions.

The Methodists have three principal mission stations, the largest being at Funchow. The missionaries in China look upon the Burlingame mission in a different light from that in which it is viewed by most people in this country. The Mandarins wanted the treaty of 1860 to remain as it was, and not to be revised at the end of ten years, according to agreement, and to accomplish this end their chief head offered the Burlingame mission to foreign nations, as no Mandarin of her first-class could accept it; he was to receive forty thousand dollars. He was instructed to make his new treaty as nearly like the old one as possible, but the people in China were astonished at the first report of his speeches that came to them, to the effect that China wanted railroads, telegraphs, and all modern improvements, and offered to the Americans the inside track in their construction; whereas such things were far from being the real wishes of the mandarins of China, and the treaty was found, on comparison with the old one, to differ only in this, that when China was ready to build railroads that Americans should be allowed to furnish engineers, etc., for the work; but the understanding the Americans had from Burlingame's speeches and representatives led them, and the English and French afterwards, to give directions in behalf of China; that no gunboats on the Chinese coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, but that such injuries should be reported to the Minister at Pekin, and that he in turn should receive instructions from the home government before action should be taken against China, excepting only cases which involved the lives of foreign citizens.

China construed these instructions as indications of backing down on the part of the treaty making powers, instead of indications of magnanimity as they were intended, and the people very naturally consider that as any injury they might do could not be punished for nearly a year, it was a most favorable opportunity to drive all foreigners out of China. This is really his defense of all of the Chinese, as those on the spot cannot fall to see, and this was the cause of the late terrible massacre there.

FROM THE WEST.

Funeral of an Editor

CINC